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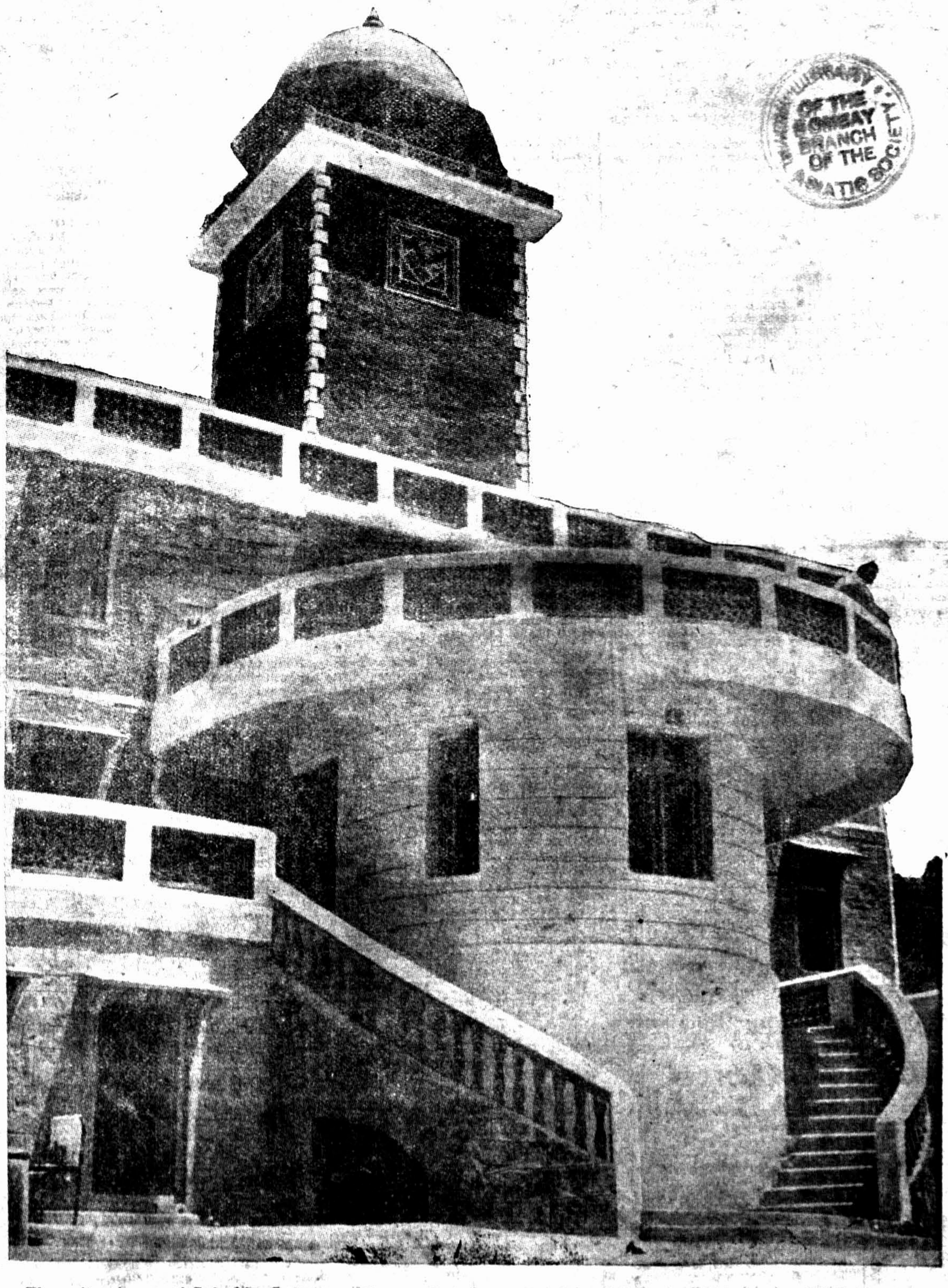
WATCH-TOWER ON MOUNT ABU



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The ruling house of Solanki Gurjars greatly contributed to the glory of Dilwara architecture which is very much in evidence in the temples of Mount Abu. The above picture is a tower contrasting with the old architectural setting of Mount Abu.

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Sultana — India's Robinhood

SEE PAGE 5

The Old Time Yorgan

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BY SELMA EKREM

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

DURING the month of September, the nights on the Bosphorus were delightfully cool. I remember that, as a child, I shivered deliciously in my bed as I pulled my summer 'yorgan' closer about me. The 'yorgan' of my childhood, like the veil and the fez, is now a thing of the past, but it used to hold an important and honoured position in all Turkish households.

Not only did it keep us warm; but, as a child, I confided to it my joys and sorrows and, wrapped in the soft cotton quilt of many colours and designs, I went to sleep in utter peace.

Turkish families did not believe in a blanket over which a sheet has been turned. When I first came to the United States, I had a hard time trying to keep the blanket and the sheet together and invariably ended with both on the floor or the wool blanket, having parted from the sheet, scratching my cheeks and waking me. For I had been brought up on the 'yorgan', a soft and lovely cotton print, padded to the desired thickness with the best Egyptian cotton, with the sheet sewn on to it.

The sheet, being much wider and longer than the print, formed a wide edge where it touched the face. In this fashion, the print and the sheet never parted company even though one tossed and twisted in bed.

●

My mother had two closets full of these 'yorgans,' for each member of the family had at least three 'yorgans,' two heavy and one light for the summer. The cotton print was sewn to the padding in intricate designs, which added charm to the colour and flowers of the material. Every bride, in the old days, received from her family at least a dozen 'yorgans', some extremely rich with heavy satin covers embroidered with gold and silver thread. Great care was taken to keep them clean as they usually were passed on from mother to daughter. There were special shops in the Spice Bazaar that did a flourishing business making and selling nothing but 'yorgans.' For a bride wedding, they worked night and day to prepare the bridal 'yorgans' as some were so elaborate that months were needed to finish them. A bride's wealth was counted, not only by the jewels and silver her family gave her, but by the 'yorgans' which were included in her trousseau.

There was only one drawback to the 'yorgan'. When the sheets were changed for laundering, the new sheets had to be basted on again, which was no easy matter considering the size and the number that were used in a family as large as ours.

When we lived at the huge 'konak' in Suleimanie of many happy memories my mother had a 'yorgan' room, kept immaculately clean always and solely reserved for the job of sewing the sheets on the quilts. The room had two large closets, full to the top with the family 'yorgans.'

●

The job of basting invariably fell on my old nurse and my mother, who always supervised the work in our house. My mother and our old nurse took off their slippers as they entered the room. Then a snow-white cover was taken from one of the closets and spread over the thick rug. This was washed every fortnight, even though it never really got dirty. On the cover, my mother and old nurse spread the shimmering linen sheet which smelt of good soap and lavender flowers. The quilt was then held over the sheet while the two women measured with their eyes the exact middle, after which it was laid carefully on the sheet. The second sheet and the second quilt were laid on top of the first in the same manner, until there was quite a pile. The extra sheet length was turned over the quilt and at each corner my mother fashioned the neatest biased edge I have ever seen. A long and heavy thread was used and a

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WEEK-END FUN

Stephen Leacock told this story on himself:

"Years ago when I first got my Ph.D. degree, I was inordinately fond of it and used to sign myself 'Doctor' Leacock. On a trip to the Orient, I signed my name that way on the passenger list and was just getting my things straight in my cabin when a steward knocked and said: 'Are you Doctor Leacock?'

"I replied that I was.

"'Well, the captain's compliments, doctor, and will you please come and have a look at the second stewardess' leg?'

"Realising my obligations, I was off like a shot. But no luck! Another fellow got there ahead of me. He was a Doctor of Divinity."

* * *

A man slipped on an escalator and started to slide down to the bottom. Half way down he collided with a woman, knocking her down, and the two continued their way together.

After they had reached the bottom, the woman, still dazed, continued to sit on the man's chest. Looking up at her he said politely:

"I'm sorry, madam, but this is as far as I go."

* * *

A British and a Russian sentry were found lying together, severely injured, by the frontier in Berlin. At the inquiry which followed the Briton said how carefully his Commanding Officer had impressed upon him the need for avoiding "incidents" during his patrol. "When I first passed the Russian", he said, "I heard him say 'Down with your country!' I restrained myself from striking him.

"The second time I passed he said 'Down with your Empire!' and just in time I remembered the C.O.'s words and refrained from hitting him with my rifle.

"The third time I passed him the Russian said 'Down with your Government!' And while we were shaking hands a lorry came and knocked both of us down."

* * *

It sometimes happens that an Englishman gets indignant, in which case he at first restrains himself, but, if his indignation continues to grow, he explodes—that is to say he takes his pen and writes to 'The Times'.

* * *

Are the English "Monarchists"? Probably not, for otherwise they might perhaps no longer have a King. They are democrats—entirely normal people, cool-blooded and with sound commonsense.

* * *

Notice in hotel: "Chaperone your lighted cigarettes. Don't let them go out, alone."

* * *

A woman once scolded Doctor Johnson because he had put some words in his dictionary which she thought were improper.

"Have you no decency?" she stormed. "Are you trying to corrupt everyone who reads your dictionary? Don't you know that such words should not even be printed, let alone explained?"

"Madame," Doctor Johnson said, "you wouldn't have seen those words unless you looked them up."

* * *

"It's auntie's birthday tomorrow and as she gave us that huge ornamental vase I think we should reciprocate."

"Reciprocate? You mean retaliate."

* * *

"How did your new play go off?"

"Well, there were seven scenes ——"

"Yes, go on."

"Six before the final curtain and one after it."

* * *

"You don't mean to say you went to that expensive place in the High Street to have your photograph taken?"

"But, my dear, they take MARVELLOUS photographs. Molly went there and you couldn't RECOGNIZE her!"

* * *

Brown was talking to some friends about a fishing trip he was contemplating. "Are there many trout up there?" asked one of the friends.

"Trout? Thousands of "em," replied the other, enthusiastically.

"Will they bite easily?"

"Will they?" said Brown. "Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait his hook!"

"His conversation about himself just goes on and on."

"Yes it never wanes but it bores."

* * *

Mrs. Murgatroyd, from the country, asked the bus conductor: "Do you go to the West-end?"

"Yes, madam."

"Well, do you think I could have a peep at its evils without getting off the bus?"

* * *

"My husband is a friction writer."

"Surely you mean fiction writer?"

"No. His books are all about married life."

* * *

Miss Prism was not very successful at keeping order in her class or very popular with the pupils. One day she came into the room to find her class strangely peaceful. All the children were sitting still at their desks, hands primly folded. Miss Prism couldn't believe it. Her jaw dropped in surprise and she demanded: "How did this happen?"

A small hand went up. "Well," said a little girl, timidly but expectantly, "you told us once that if you ever left the room and came back and found us quiet—you'd drop down dead!"

The new minister was enthusiastic about foreign missions, and one of his first tasks was to call upon parishioners and enlist their support. "I'm sorry," replied one wealthy farmer, "but it's no use asking me. I don't approve of foreign missions."

"But surely," the minister persisted. "you know that we are commanded to feed the hungry."

"That may be, but can't we feed 'em on something cheaper than missionaries?"

* * *

While attending a night club with a favourite escort, a girl went to cloakroom to repair her face and met several friends she hadn't seen for a long time. They started gossiping and time went on....and on.

Presently an attendant handed her a note. It was from the obviously weary escort, and read: "Can't understand why you haven't written."

* * *

A corn-chandler was away for the day, but his wife was eager to be helpful, and offered to carry out the sale of a bushel of bran which a customer required. They went to the bin, and she proceeded to measure out the bran. She poured in two peck measures, and was about to tie up the sack when the customer interrupted: "But four pecks make a bushel, ma'am."

"Oh, do they?" she replied. "You see. I never had any experience measuring bran before I was married. I used to be a schoolteacher."

AUTOMOBILE PSYCHOLOGY

By John Allan May

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

HOMO Sapiens becomes a special kind of animal as soon as he buys an automobile, B. M. Foss, lecturer in experimental psychology, recently told the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Homo Sapiens in a car apparently soon becomes Sappy Homoens. Mr. Foss, according to he reports, said "he should be treated like a juvenile delinquent."

Mr. Foss has a theory that a car driver extends his "personal image" to become part of the car he is driving. "A passing vehicle would bring out all the inferiority feeling in the car-plus-driver," the lecturer explained.

There may be something in this. A passing man does not necessarily bring out all the inferiority feeling in a slow-walking man, or even a stationary man—otherwise there would be no strollers and no sidewalk superintendents. And it has not been noticed yet that a car alone feels inferior to another car. Yet there is no doubt whatever that a car-plus-driver frequently behaves in an otherwise inexplicable way.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

The car-man feels challenged or even perhaps insulted if another car-man passes him or is quicker off the mark. (The other afternoon a Crosley-Anon came alongside the Minx-May and remarked: "It's a pity its downhill or we could have a race." This showed some understanding of the psychology or fosschology of the thing, but little appreciation of the surging power of the Minx-May.)

The car-man cannot abide standing in line. Take a look next time at the last car-man in a stationary traffic jam. If he-it is looking anything but either woebegone or wild, he-it will appear to be wearing an air of studied indifference. It will be studied all right, but it won't really be indifference.

The car-man also is a collector of split seconds. They are no use to him-it whole, and he-it wouldn't know what to do with a minute if you gave it to him-it for free. As we all know, the shortest measurable space of time is that between the green light and the horn behind you.

The car-man also has a special attitude reserved. If time is important, a pedestrian should always be allowed it; he hasn't got wheels. But this does not occur to the car-man. If looks could freeze, every city corner would be one ice-block long.

In such circumstances, also, every other car would be an igloo. For there is nothing so obvious to a car-man as the driving faults of other car-men.

Then take the attitude of the car-man toward the car-girl. Men who, out of their cars, are courtesy itself, and keep in excellent trim by continually getting up and sitting down and carrying parcels and fetching chairs, have only got to get into a car to turn downright downright about car-ladies. An interesting sidelight on this fact is that it does not seem to operate in reverse. Car-ladies do not feel inferior under any circumstances particularly not to car-men.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

So it looks as if we will have to agree with Mr. Foss. The only thing to decide is what to do about it. Mr. Foss himself suggests that attention in preventing delinquency in car-men should be focused on their first hours and days together. Instructors should act as fathers to them.

I already have proposed previously that manufacturers should make a car that blushes. Now I also put forward the idea of fitting cars with electronically operated recording tapes, each combined with a mechanical foot. This mechanism would gently reprove the car-man whenever he-it gave way to temptation. If its advice went unnoticed, the car man would hear the voice say "Naughty, naughty:" and then would feel a sharp tap from the extra foot. At the same time the air would come out of the tires. That ought to fix us.

At War With The Locust

*

BY A CORRESPONDENT

THE Locust Plague is invading India from the Middle East. Several states have reported huge swarms, sometimes covering an area as big as ten square miles, blotting out the sun for the time being.

The following article about the locust menace and remedy from 'the English Digest' makes interesting reading.

HOW OLD IS THE LOCUST PLAGUE?

As old as history. The Tenth Chapter of Exodus describes the plague in Biblical times: "And when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts. And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt. Very grievous they were, for they covered the face of the whole earth so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land and there remained not any green thing." A writer could thus describe the present-day plague without altering a word, so accurate does the Biblical description remain today.

CAN LOCUSTS BE EATEN BY HUMAN BEINGS?

Yes. Experts first realised that a smaller plague was on its way in 1948 when they found that locusts were on sale in Arabian markets. But no one can be sure whether the "locusts and wild honey" eaten by John the Baptist in the wilderness were the insects, or the fruit of the Levantine carob tree, which is also called "locust".

WHERE ARE THE DANGER AREAS TODAY?

The present plague threatens an area stretching from Egypt to India. It started this spring in a small area in East Africa, and from there spread with amazing rapidity. The locusts crossed the Red Sea in swarms, and were able to breed unmolested in the Arabian desert. Thence they swarmed into Israel, Jordan and Persia. Meanwhile, year in, year out, war on the locust is also waged in the United States, in South America and in Australia. The less thickly populated the area, the greater the danger of a locust invasion.

WHAT EXACTLY IS THE LOCUST?

A relative of the grasshopper which chirrups in the fields of England and does no one any harm. There are about a dozen species, which incidentally, can be distinguished by their voices as well as their appearance. The deadliest looks like an outsize grasshopper, two to three inches long, with a wing span of five inches. It weighs very little—it takes twelve to make up an ounce; but the swarms are so enormous that if one settles on a tree, it can break it down by sheer weight. If it lives, as in England, in solitary state, its colour is green or brown; in company with others of its kin, it becomes militant, and changes its colour from time to time. It starts life black, turns pink in a crowd, and yellow when the time comes for it to mate and breed.

HOW FAST DOES IT BREED?

Far faster than it can be killed. A female locust lays 800-1,000 eggs, generally in damp, sandy ground. The aim of the attackers is to destroy the eggs while they are incubating, or the young while they are still unable to fly, and therefore vulnerable.

HOW MANY MAKE A SWARM?

An average swarm consists of anything between 50,000,000 and 80,000,000 insects. It weighs up to 500 tons, and may cover an area of about four square miles.

HOW FAR DOES IT TRAVEL?

Even before the locust gets its wings, swarms can march enormous distances, devouring everything in their path. Once they get their wings, they can fly for thousands of miles, coming down to feed and rest once a day. One swarm, found in mid-Atlantic, had travelled at least 1,200 miles without stopping. Over the sea, they often fly at a height of 10,000 feet; over land, at only fifty feet. So the earth is literally darkened, as the Bible relates, as a four-square-mile swarm passes over.

WHAT DOES IT EAT?

All crops, any form of greenery from a palm to a cactus; even the

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Photography For The Layman

III—CLOUD EFFECTS AND ACTION SHOTS

BY PERVEEZ VICCAJI

THE surest way to outgrow the beginner's stage is to try taking pictures that involve greater care and thought than the ordinary picture does

You being the possessor of "only a Box-camera" does not entitle you to sit back in despair of making your camera cut fancy capers for your pictures. It does happen at times that a beginner tries to capture a very attractive cloud-formation, for instance, but is not very successful at the first attempt. In fact, the picture might turn out like that of a clear sky; but it does not stand to reason that your camera is incapable of taking sky-scapes without the light and time adjustments that are available in expensive cameras. The important point is to watch for the cloud-patterns at the right times of the day.

During the middle of the day and in the afternoon the Indian skies are often too bright to present contrasting effcets of light and shade in the clouds. The lens of an ordinary camera requires the sky to present a marked contrast between the cloud and its background. If the whole sky is golden, it is usually too bright to register the difference between the clouds and the surrounding sky.

BEST TIME

The best time for a cloud-study would be during the half-light that precedes sunrise and follows close upon the heels of sunset.

It is at such times that the rest of the sky is not yet lit up and, therefore, forms a deper shade as a background for the clouds that surround the sun

For gaining experience in divining the exact moment when it is neither too bright nor too dark for a good study. the beginner should take a series of pictures of the same cloud-formation at different times, within a few moments of each other. However, tempting the effect to the naked eye may be, the photographer must learn to realise when exactly the sun turns too dazzling to aim the camera at. It is a serious mistake to face the lens to the bright sun, for you will find that in the print all the clouds that surrounded the sun have straightened out into unpleasant streaks of light and the sun itself into a shapeless blob.

The best effect therefore, comes with a mild sun and marked clouds in its vicinity during the first and last moments of the sun's journey through the sky.

This does not mean that cloud-patterns cannot be attempted during the rest of the day. In the early hours of the morning, in fact upto 11 a.m. the photographer can safely picture clouds if they are not too close to the sun, specially if the sky provides a bright blue as the background for the cloud.

IN MONSOON

The Indian monsoon provide another interesting opportunity for the photographer. If you are the type that delights in "braving the storm", you can always arm yourself with your camera and run down to the seashore or into a rocky place, just as the storm is gathering. The scowling of a darkening rain cloud is a happy chance for the camera. But the main precaution to take with such weather is the fact that with a Box-camera, it will not do at all to wait for the storm to break. An ordinary lens will catch neither the rain drops nor the misty look of the breaking clouds, unless, of course, it happens to be a Fox's Wedding.

Fine snap of a skater in motion.

You will do your camera better justice if you content yourself with the threatening, saturated aspect of the rain cloud, and, perhaps, its reflection in the stormy sea.

You can as well remain in your window seat and catch the cloud in a gloomy mood.

Sometimes a good cloud pattern stands out to great effect if the expanse is broken by the inclusion of the branches of a creeper or a tree silhouetted against the clouds; or even the parallel lines of telegraph wires cutting across the sky-scape.

Remember, therefore, that no camera is too humble to make the best of pictures.

ACTION SHOTS

Another branch of photography that might at first discourage the owner of a Box-camera (without shutter adjustments) is the art of taking shots while the object is moving. If a little more care is taken by the lay photographer, action pictures can cease to be a nightmare for the learner. The important consideration for this kind of photos is to avoid blurring the picture. It is a psychological truth that the beginner unwittingly moves the camera in the press of the moment when he is trying to catch a moving object. He should remember to keep the camera steady even if he misses the figure at first, or catches it at a wrong angle

With practice you will learn to catch the object at its best angle of action.

It is an accepted rule of art that for a picture that suggests movement, the choice of the moment that is to be captured in the scene should not be the climax, or the end of the action, but the moment before the climax.

The final effect is not pictured, but is suggested to the imagination. For instance, the field of sports provides umpteen opportunities for practising this rule. The winner of your 100 metres dash will look much more exciting if he is shown leading all the others, not upon reaching the ribbon, but almost two yards away from it, with the victory in sight.

The high-jump or broad-jump competitions can also provide good opportunities for choosing the right moment, which is NOT the landing, but the pose in the air just before the landing.

In team-games like foot-ball, hockey or netball, the exciting moment to capture is just as the ball is nearing the goal.

Keeping these few rules in mind, you can safely hope to make some very interesting action pictures which will enhance your worth as a photographer.

Action picture with beautiful background.

TWO PRINTS OF SKY-VIEWS

Breaking the expanse

Sun turned too bright

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

RAJAJI RETURNS A BITTER MAN FROM DELHI

Tussle Between Centre And States Over Taxes

Pay Scales Issue Looms Large

THE Finance Ministers' Conference still remains the subject of discussion here.

So far the uniformity of State taxes, such as Sales Tax and the Entertainment Taxes are concerned, the Conference was a flop. The question, therefore, is whether the States' attitude was motivated by self-interest or by mere dislike of personalities.

'Prima facie,' it appears to be a hangover of Rajagopalachari versus Nehru tussle in which most of the State Ministers unwittingly-backed not only the wrong horse but also the wrong cause.

The case of the tax on Crossword Competition should illustrate the case. Bombay taxes the profits from these competitions while Delhi does not. The organisers of these competitions have, therefore, started shifting their Headquarters from Bombay to Delhi. Had there been a uniformity of the tax on Crossword Competition, the State of Bombay would not be losing its revenue running into lakhs.

In the pre-partition days, Indian States had no Income-tax with the result that many patriotic Indians and started industries in Indian States. It will be thus seen that the Centre's plan for uniformity in the levy and administration of Sales Tax was largely in the interests of the States.

WHERE MISCHIEF STARTED

The mischief really originated from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. **These two principal sugar-manufacturing states by levying taxes on sugar cane, not so much for the improvement of sugarcane or sugar industry, actually taxed the All-India consumer for meeting their expenses on general administration.**

The legitimate objections arising against levy of such cesses would be that the rates are too high and unjustified with regard to the expenditure incurred on development schemes relating to sugar-cane or sugar-cane industry; and that the incidence of such levy is not fair since it falls on all consuming States, less to the benefit of the industry and more as a source of revenue for the producing States. They, therefore, cannot legally object, if say cotton producing States levy Sales Tax on cotton and so on.

It is no secret that Mr. Rajagopalachari has gone back a very bitter man from Delhi. He is determined to make New Delhi eat grass. He succeed at the Finance Ministers' Conference. It is a pity that the Prime Minister, who is also the Congress President, took no interest in the Conference. It is doubted if C. R. would have had such a solid backing if the State Ministers knew how the Prime Minister's mind was working

The States have some case. A publication for example, was issued by the Central Ministry of Education giving comparative scales of teachers' salaries, not only in the various States of the Indian Union but also in Australia, United Kingdom and Canada. The booklet is an open incitement to Indian teachers to revolt. It is obviously futile to compare the Indian salaries with those in Canada, primarily because of the glaring differences in their national income. But can Orissa or Ajmere afford the same scales of salaries as the more fortunate State of Bombay?

JINNAH WAS WISE

The pay structure of the Central and State employees is another glaring instance which causes growing resentment against the Centre. Firstly the whole scheme of the Central Pay Commission was designed to embarrass the then British rulers of India. The late Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was convinced of this and threw the report in his fire place. He appointed another Pay Commission which recommended scales of pay after giving due consideration to the economic and financial conditions of Pakistan. The scales of pay in Pakistan are substantially lower than those in India and yet no one in India can claim that the output of employees of Pakistan Government is in any way inferior to that of Indian employees. **The principal difficulty arises when two sets of employees working in the same building and in the same place and doing the same type of work receive different scales of pay.** This breeds inefficiency and discontent amongst the employees of the State Governments. Then comes the Gadgil Committee, which regardless of their effect on the State finances has made recommendations, which must accentuate discontent amongst the State employees.

MYSORE SPEAKS OUT

Here is the memorandum of the Mysore Government:

"The large disparity in the emoluments between Central and State employees has been a source of considerable embarrassment to

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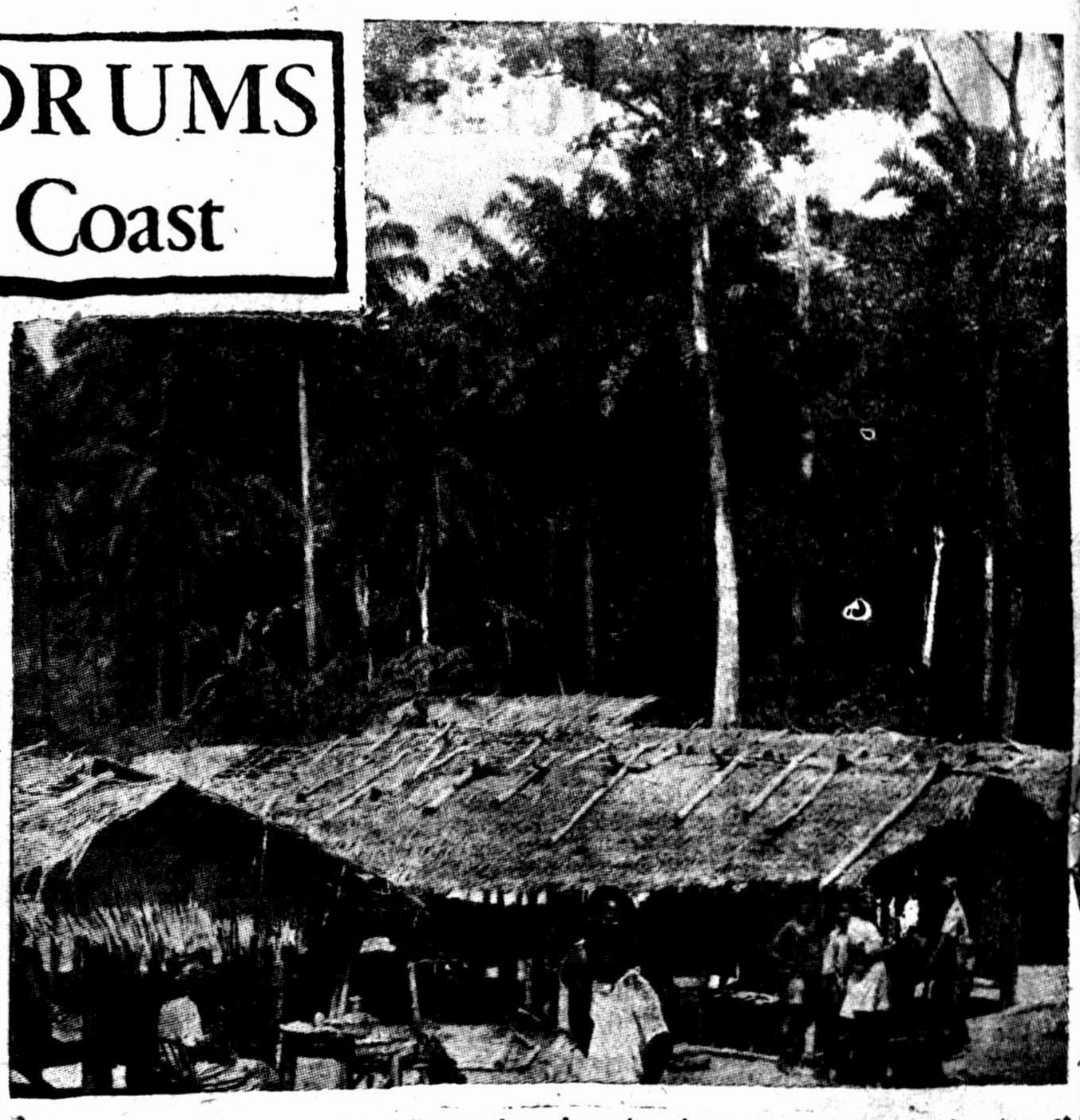
TALKING DRUMS on the Gold Coast



PEACE RULES IN AFRICAN JUNGLE

BY CARLYLE MORGAN
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE talking drums of the Mamprusi, which used to call this powerful people to war, thundered the praises of peace here in the tribal village of Nelerigu. They told how peace, though apparently eluding civilization, has penetrated the African bush.

The drums told their story at a meeting of the royal court of the Nayiri of the Mamprusi. And the Nayiri, who is not only chief of this once warlike tribe of 70,000 but also an African King of a domain with 350,000 population, added some quietly impressive words of his own:

"We do not want to think any more of war," he said. "We wish to live at peace with our neighbours. And we hope all people can live in peace."

The players of the talking drums can spell out simple sentences by means of rhythm and tonal changes made by tightening and loosening the drumsheads while they are being beaten. That they should be spelling out the advantages of peace and order is in keeping with the profound changes which are coming to the remote northern territories of the Gold Coast. For the Gold Coast is taking its first steps toward self-Government and probable dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations. And part of the Mamprusi's national story now includes periodic contacts between this people's leaders and the United Nations Trusteeship Council. A UN mission visited this village recently under the chairmanship of Roy Peachey of Australia.

Honour Past Achievements

It was not their visit, however, but of the achievements of past rulers of the Mamprusi that the talking drums spoke.

The occasion of this meeting of Mamprusi notables, garbed in native ceremonial costume of varying elaborateness, was the arrival in the Northern Territories of the African Gold Coast of an American visitor to whom the great chief extended hospitality on a dramatic scale at a moment's notice. The stranger happened to be this correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Nayiri recalled the past in these Northern Territories which are now a British protectorate. In the past, the Nayiri said, a man could not meet another man, as he can now, without feeling fear, except in his own village. The Nayiri said he was glad of the white man's coming, for he had brought peace to the Northern Territories. Population here consequently had increased. People were better fed. They could own cattle, sheep, and enjoy the blessings of order.

The Nayiri's references to the white man's contributions to peace in the Northern Territories were quite spontaneous. The Nayiri was explaining the functions of various members of the royal court. He was asked why one member sat on a chair or stool while the others sat on the floor.

Gunman's High Office

From his "throne"—a leopard skin laid on a lion skin flanked by two decorated leather hassocks on which he could lean to right or left—the Nayiri stated that the man "sitting high" was his "Kombenaba" or chief gunman. Always the Kombenaba's duty was to be on the lookout for the enemy. So even in the court, and even in these more peaceful times, the Kombenaba sits high to symbolize his office.

This led to general discussion of what might happen in a war today, when suddenly the Nayiri changed the character of the conversation by quietly and very deliberately stating his views on peace.

The royal court met in a brown, mud-walled, thatchroofed roundhouse about 35 feet in diameter. For entrances, it had three holes shaped like huge eggs standing on end.

One of these, for the Nayiri and his advisers, opened almost directly behind the throne.

The other two, side by side, at the opposite point in the circular wall, served more ordinary people.

Door Of Death

The court guides warned the American visitor not to enter by the doorway on the right because if he did he might be killed.

This is a door through which traitors or other culprits meriting a capital sentence enter the Nayiri's court. If an innocent man passed unwittingly through this door into the presence of the Nayiri, the man would find himself caught up in the 'system,' the machinery of punishment, and no one would say whether or not he would be able to extricate himself and finally avoid execution.

Where drums convey messages all over the country.

The American visitor circumspectly entered by the left-hand entrance and took the added precaution of stooping low to avoid another sort of punishment — that which befalls people who go through low doorways with their heads too high.

After the court had settled itself on the earth floor of the roundhouse, an orchestra of drummers and a singer entered the dusky chamber. Some of them were venerable graybeards, but two or three were tots about three years old who were beginning at this early age to learn the art of the drums and the history of the nation.

The drummers are the custodians and teachers of Mamprusi history, and pass their lore from father to son.

Primitive Ceremonials

Watching the ceremonies of this court, an outsider might wonder whether modern government could thrive in this atmosphere. After two fiddlers, one bearded and one about four years old, had joined the proceedings, setting themselves apart at the centre of the roundhouse, the music hit a fortissimo that almost raised the thatch. Then one of the Nayiri's elder statesmen, the 'Wudana,' or roving ambassador, stood up in his white embroidered robe and began to dance a 'Damba' sedately but with a touch of ironic humour. He was followed by the 'Tarana,' or king's shoe bearer, an adviser on state matters.

The dances, like the music, honoured the people's history. Though they seemed archaic and savage, they recognized some democratic ideals.

For example, the talking drums are uncensored. They tell the bad along with the good about the nation's rulers. And the history they record is of chiefs chosen by the people, and often deposed by them as a president of a republic might be impeached.

The Needle

The present Nayiri, whose name is Abudulai, is looked up to as one of the best of the Mamprusi rulers. He is called the 'needle' because he is trying to unify his people, 'sew them together,' across what they consider to be an unnatural boundary lying between them in the Northern Territories and their brothers in British Togoland.

At some not too distant future date he may be called on to explain to his people why they should be sewed together into a still wider unity — that of the British Commonwealth.

Gifts To Visitor

Such is the story of the past, and the forecast of the future that the talking drums, aided by the Nayiri's words, telegraphed through the vast stillnesses around Nelerigu.

When the drummers had stopped their exultant pounding, five priests gathered in a circle at the feet of the American visitor (who like the Kombenaba was seated 'high' on a chair by this courteous people).

The Moslem priests, who represent a minority religion today among the pagans of the Northern Territories, offered a prayer for the traveller's safe return home, holding their hands cupped before them as it to receive a blessing in them. The peaceable Nayiri nodded benevolently and rose in his dark blue gown to shake hands with the visitor before leaving the court chamber by the egg-shapped opening behind the throne.

Then to the resounding odes of the talking drums he and his advisers marched slowly off in procession until they disappeared among the narrow labyrynthine streets of Nelerigu.

As the visitor and his interpreter boarded the little green motorbus that would take them back to their headquarters at Gambaga, a loud 'M-a-a-a' greeted them. In the rear of the bus stood a sheep, and soon a Mamprusi youth pushed a bowl of eggs and a basket of yams into the bus.

'Gifts from the Nayiri,' he told the interpreter.

We received them with thanks —the once-warlike Mamprusi's fruits of peace.

BELGIAN CONGO NEEDS LAKH IMMIGRANTS

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

MASSIVE colonization of the Belgian Congo, spread over a period of 10 years, is said to be of the utmost urgency if the territory's future as a Belgian colony is to be safeguarded.

This is the gist of a recent statement by Jacques Dubois, delegate of the Federation of Colonists in the Congo and Ruan-da-Urundi, according to whom immigration of at least 100,000 colonists is urgently needed.

Should the Belgians fail to listen to the appeal, M. Dubois stated, then the vast open spaces of the territory will be settled by other Europeans and by Indians in particular.

FOOD PROBLEM

On addition the food situation in the Congo, according to the federation's delegate is desperate. The European colonists import most consumer goods but the native population lacks both food and agricultural products. Both could be supplied by the settlement of European colonists who could cultivate the soil and supply modern knowledge and equipment to boost production.

In this respect the Congo is wide open to all comers and active cultivation of the soil is by no means reserved to Belgians.

Heavy immigration which could, to a certain extent, solve the problem of many postwar refugees at the present time, would at the same time offer unique possibilities to doctors, engineers, architects, and businessmen.

TRAGIC POLICY

The Belgian Government's present policy of sweeping industrialization, the federation upholds, is fallacious inasmuch as it stresses industrial development only and sacrifices the agricultural possibilities of the territory. Such a policy, if permitted to continue, would be a tragedy for the Congo which always has been primarily an agricultural territory, it is asserted.

Today 90 per cent of the land is virtually unexploited, and this is particularly true of the southern and eastern stretches which are healthy and uninhabited.

With the Congo's rapid opening to industrialization, it now appears that the territory offers a unique challenge to young pioneers both in Belgium and abroad.

The Congo's leap into the 20th century has been so fast and far that its authorities have neglected many of the possibilities it still offers and which could not only make it self-sufficient as a food producer, but an important ally against famine in many other stricken areas of the world.

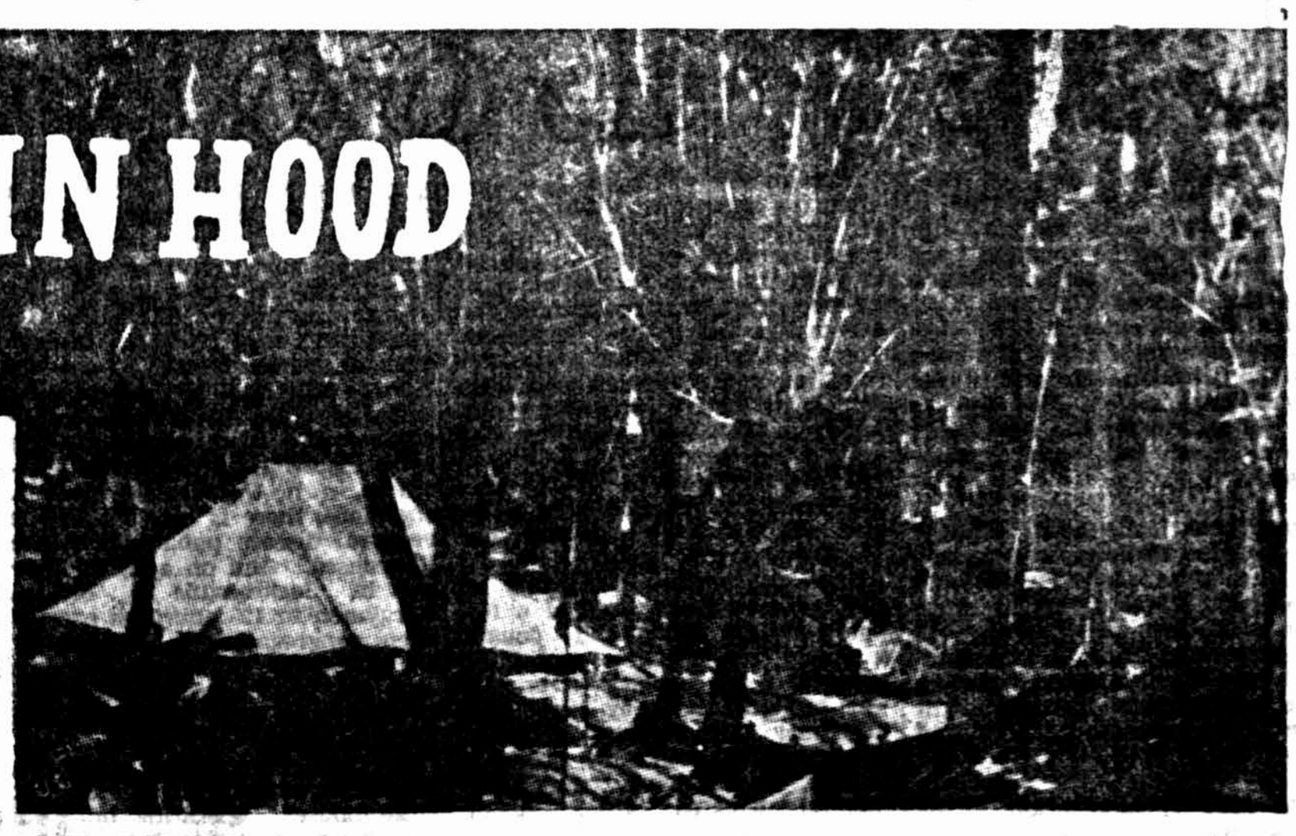
Talented

My office work is rather strange—
My shorthand can't be read.
While keeping house I can't arrange
To make a proper bed.

In gardening or in driving, my
Ability is nil;
But when it comes to shopping, I
Can really fill the bill!

—JEAN SARTWELL.

INDIA'S ROBIN HOOD



OWING to their preference for violent crime the Bhantus were one of the criminal tribes in the United Provinces that were kept under strict restraint, and Sultana, the famous dacoit who for three years defied all the Government's efforts to capture him, was a member of this tribe. It is about Sultana that this story is written.

By Jim Corbett
From
"MY INDIA"

Terror That Was Sultana

IN a country as vast as India, with its great areas of forest land and bad communications, and with its teeming population chronically on the verge of starvation, it is easy to understand the temptations to embark on a life of crime, and the difficulty the Government have in rounding up criminals. In addition to the ordinary criminals to be found in all countries, there are in India whole tribes classed as criminals who are segregated in settlements set apart for them by the Government and subjected to a greater or lesser degree of restraint according to the crimes they specialize in.

While I was engaged on welfare work during a part of the last war, I frequently visited one of these criminal settlements. The inmates were not kept under close restraint, and I had many interesting talks with them and with the Government representative in charge of the settlement. In an effort to wean this tribe from a life of crime the Government had given them, free of rent, a large tract of alluvial land on the left bank of the Jumna river in the Meerut District. This rich land produced bumper crops of sugarcane, wheat, barley, rape seed, and other cereals, but crime persisted. The Government representative blamed the girls, who, he said refused to marry any but successful criminals. The tribe specialized in robbery, and there were old men in the settlement who trained the younger generation on a profit-sharing basis. Men were allowed to leave the settlement on ticket of leave for stated periods, but women were not permitted to leave. The elders of the tribe strictly enforced three rules: first, that all robberies were to be carried out singlehanded; second, that the scene of the crime was to be as distant from the settlement as possible; and third, that violence while committing the crime was not to be resorted to in any circumstances.

A Girl In It

The method invariably adopted by a young man, after he had completed his training was to secure employment as a house servant with a rich man in Calcutta, Bombay, or some other distant city, and when opportunity offered to rob his master of articles which could be easily secreted, such as gold, jewellery, or precious stones. On one occasion while I was paying a number of young men who had been driving black partridge out of a sugarcane field for me, the Government representative informed me that the young man into whose hands I had just dropped his wage of eight annas, plus two annas for a runner he had retrieved had returned to the settlement a few days previously, after an absence of a year, with a diamond worth thirty thousand rupees. After valuation by the experts of the tribe the diamond had been hidden, and the most sought-after girl in the settlement had promised to marry the successful criminal during the next marriage season. Another of the men standing near by, who had not taken part in the partridge drive, had conceived the novel plan of impressing the girl of his choice by driving up to the settlement, along a most appalling cart-track, in a new motor-car he had stolen in Calcutta. In order to carry out his plan he had first had to pay for driving lessons.

Naya Gaon

Some members of criminal tribes who are not subjected to strict control find employment as night watchmen in private houses, and I know of instances where it was a sufficient guarantee against theft for the watchman to place a pair of his shoes on the doorstep of the house in which he was employed. This may savour of blackmail, but it was cheap blackmail, for the wages paid varied from three to five rupees a month, according to the standing of the criminal, and the money was easily earned as all the watchman had to do was to place his shoes in position at night, and remove them again the next morning.

Owing to their preference for violent crime the Bhantus were one of the criminal tribes in the United Provinces that were kept under strict restraint, and Sultana, the famous dacoit who for three years defied all the Government's efforts to capture him, was a member of this tribe. It is about Sultana that this story is written.

When I first knew it, Naya Gaon was one of the most flourishing villages in the Terai and Bhabar—the tract of land running along the foothills of the Himalayas. Every yard of the rich soil, carved out of virgin forest, was under intensive cultivation, and the hundred or more tenants were prosperous, contented, and happy. Sir Henry Ramsay, the King of Kumaon, had brought these hardy people down from the Himalayas, and for a generation they retained their vigour and flourished exceedingly.

Malaria at that time was known as 'Bhabar fever', and the few doctors, scattered over a wide area, who were responsible for the health of the people, had neither the ability nor the means to cope with this scourge of the foothills Naya Gaon, situated in the heart of the forest, was one of the first villages in the Bhabar to be decimated by the disease. Field after field went out of cultivation as the tenants died, until only a handful of the sturdy pioneers were left, and when these survivors were given land in our village Naya Gaon reverted to jungle. Only once in later years was an attempt made to recultivate the land.

In The Land Of Bandits And Leopards

the intrepid pioneer on this occasion being a doctor from the Punjab; but when first his daughter, then his wife, and finally he himself died of malaria, Naya Gaon for the second time went back to the jungle.

On the land which had been cleared with great labour, on which bumper crops of sugarcane, wheat, mustard, and rice had been grown, luxuriant grass sprang up. Attracted by this rich feed, the cattle from our village three miles away adopted the deserted fields of Naya Gaon as their regular feeding ground. When cattle graze for long periods over open ground surrounded by jungle they invariably attract carnivora, and I was not surprised to hear one year, on our descent from our summer home in Naini Tal to our winter home in Kaladhungi, that a leopard had taken up residence in the jungles adjoining the grazing-ground and that he was taking heavy toll of our cattle. There were no trees on the grassland in which I could sit over a kill, so I determined to shoot the leopard either in the early morning, when he was on his way to lie up in thick cover for the day, or in the evening, when he was returning to a kill or intent on making a fresh one. For either of these plans to be effective it was necessary to discover in what part of the surrounding jungles the leopard had made his home, so early one morning Robin and I set out to glean this information.

Naya Gaon—for though the land has been out of cultivation for many years it retains its name to this day—is bounded on the north by the road known as the Kandi Sarak, and on the east by the old Trunk Road which before the advent of railways connected the plains of the United Provinces with the interior of Kumaon. To the south and west, Naya Gaon is bounded by dense jungle.

In The Jungle

Both the Kandi Sarak and the Trunk Road are little used in these days and I decided to try them first before trying the more difficult ground to the south and west. At the junction of the roads where in the days gone by a police guard was posted for the protection of wayfarers against dacoits, Robin and I found the tracks of a female leopard. This leopard was well known to Robin and me, for she had lived for several years in a heavy patch of lantana at the lower end of our village. Apart from never molesting our cattle, she had kept pigs and monkeys from damaging our crops, so we ignored her tracks and carried on along the Trunk Road in the direction of Garuppu. There had been no traffic on the road since the previous evening, and the tracks of animals who had used or crossed it were registered on the dusty surface.

From the rifle in my hands Robin, who was a wise dog and my constant companion, knew we were not after birds so he paid no attention to the pea fowl that occasionally scurried across the road or to the jungle fowl that were scratching up the dead leaves at the side of it, but concentrated on the tracks of a tigress and her two half-grown cubs that had gone down the road an hour ahead of us. In places the wide road was overgrown with short dub grass. On this dew-drenched grass the cubs had rolled and tumbled, and Robin filled his nostrils to his heart's content with the sweet and terrifying smell of tiger. The family had kept to the road for a mile and had then gone east along a game track. Three miles from the junction, and two miles above Garuppu, a well-used game track coming from the direction of Naya Gaon crosses the road diagonally, and on this track we saw the fresh pub marks of a big male leopard. We had found what we were looking for. This leopard had come from the grazing ground and crossed the road. It was capable of killing a full-grown cow and there were not likely to be two leopards of this size in the same area. Robin was keen on following up the tracks, but the dense scrub jungle the leopard was making for — the same jungle in which Kunwar Singh and Har Singh had nearly lost their lives some years previously—was not suitable for stalking an animal with the sight and hearing of a leopard. Moreover, I had a better and simpler plan of making contact with the leopard, so we turned about and made for home and breakfast.

Behind Bush

After lunch Robin and I, accompanied by Maggie, retraced our steps down the Garuppu road. The leopard had not killed any of our cattle the previous day but he might have killed a chital or a pig which shared the grazing ground with the cattle; and even if he had no kill to return to there was a very good chance of his visiting his regular hunting ground. So Maggie and I, with Robin lying between us, took up position behind a bush on the side of the road, a hundred yards from the game track along which the leopard had gone that morning. We had been in position about an hour listening to the multitude of bird calls, when a peacock in full plumage majestically crossed the road and went down the game path. A little later, ten or a dozen chital, in the direction of the heavy jungle in which we expected the leopard to be lying up, warned the jungle folk of the presence of a leopard. Ten minutes thereafter, and a little nearer to us, a single chital repeated the warning. The leopard was on the move and coming in our direction, and as he was making no attempt to conceal himself he was probably on his way to a kill.

Robin had lain with chin on outstretched paws without movement, listening as we were to what the jungle folk had to say, and when he saw me draw up my leg and rest the rifle on my knee, his body, which was against my left leg, started to tremble. The spotted killer whom he feared more than any other beast in the jungle would presently put its head out of the bushes and, after looking up and down the road, would come towards us. Whether it died in its tracks, or roared and tumbled about with a mortal wound, he would remain perfectly still and silent, for he was taking part in a game with every move of which he was familiar, and which was as fascinating as it was terrifying.

Man On The Run

After going short distance down the game path the peacock had climbed into the branches of a plum tree and was busily engaged in eating ripe fruit. Suddenly it sprang into the air with a harsh scream and alighted on the limb of a dead tree, adding its warning to that already given by the chital. A few minutes now, five at the most, for the leopard would approach the road very cautiously, and then out of the corner of my eye I caught sight of a movement far down the road. It was a man running, and every now and then, without slackening his pace, he looked over his shoulder behind him. To see a man on that road at this hour of the evening—the sun was near setting—was very unusual, and to see him alone was even more unusual. Every stride the man took lessened our chances of bagging the leopard. However, that could not be helped, for the runner was evidently in great distress, and possibly in need of help. I recognised him while he was still some distance from us; he was a tenant in a village adjoining ours who during the winter months was engaged as herdsman at a cattle station three miles east of Garuppu. On catching sight of us the runner started violently, but when he recognized me he came towards us and in a very agitated voice said, 'Run, Sahib, run for your life! Sultana's men are after me.'

He was winded and in great distress. Taking no notice of my invitation to sit down and rest, he turned his leg and said, 'See what they have done to

(Continued on Page 23 Col 1)

Last Look Round

THE oldest profession, as some famous cynic dubbed it, with all the irony at his command, seems to be thriving from China to Peru. Greater bodies than the Madras Vigilance Association have entered the lists against immoral traffic in women both on nation-wide and even international scale. But for a spurt of reform for the time being nothing much has been accomplished.

Long back the now defunct League of Nations investigated into the white slave traffic and found that it was a regular international racket which, with all the persuasion that it commanded, it could not abolish, though some mitigation of the evil might have been achieved here and there.

The Madras Association in its annual report is said to have characterised the Government's legislation as "nothing but mockery." Magistrates found it difficult to convict women for soliciting under the Immoral Traffic Act. Many cases ended in acquittal and the women went about the profession unhampered. As "most of the cases" ended in acquittal, it damped the enthusiasm of the police and prosecution. The report urged the Government to amend the Act so as to remove the loopholes.

Shri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, who presided over the annual function said that IMMORAL TRAFFIC WAS A FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM. "Instead of pinning faith in legislation, we must take up the work of educating the public to the right view of things," he urged.

A week earlier from Indore in Madhya Bharat came the story of the police recovering 12 women from the premises of a Mahila Ashram (Women's Home) at Sanawad, in Nimar district. During the search of the Ashram, the police are said to have recovered revolvers, guns, daggers and other deadly weapons. Six persons were arrested. It is said that a gang of persons regularly enticed away women from different parts of the state and forcibly kept them in the Ashram for being sold in other provinces, mostly in Uttar Pradesh!

Hot Bed

AND one of twin capitals of Uttar Pradesh seems to be a hotbed of the same trouble, as reported from Madhya Bharat and Madras. Recently a Lucknow paper said that the police have moved the U.P. Government to cancel the registration of some of the "rescue homes for women" in the city, following the inquiry into the activities of some of these homes.

Some time back in these columns we had occasion to refer to an incident where a lady M.L.A.'s efforts brought to book some of those responsible for the atrocities committed on the inmates to induce them to take to a life of shame.

According to the Lucknow report the recent recovery of 41 minor girls from a brothel in Delhi — some of them abducted from U.P. — has thrown more light on the working of these homes. A 13-year-old girl from a respectable family of Banaras told the police that she had been brought to the brothel from a "rescue home" to which she was taken after her abduction three years ago. Inhuman torture and criminal assaults on girls form the process of "breaking the resistance" of the girls. It is only after the abductors are satisfied that the girl has finally resigned herself to her fate that she is catagorised as "safe" and sold to the brothel-keepers. The names of girls are changed in the "homes" so that even tracing the abducted ones becomes more difficult.

'Modus Operandi'

TECHNICALLY speaking a girl is never sold. If a girl is a major she is "given in marriage" after an application is moved in the court of a magistrate on behalf of the girl that she is willingly marrying the man concerned. And the girl is married after a due donation is paid to the "home." The donation varies sometimes from a new hundreds to thousands. Minor girls are given to people for adoption after the same process — the receipt of donations by the "homes."

Some of these girls become the accomplices of the gangsters. They marry a man and after spending a few months with him run away with whatever ornaments or valuables they can lay their hands on.

A girl arrested in U.P. some time back had married eight times and was about to celebrate her ninth marriage!

Once the police according to the Lucknow report, raided a few hotels in Aminabad and caught a few girls visiting a prohibited area. One of the girls, it is said, was brought there by her own husband! The Hazratganj police once arrested a girl, or rather a woman, on suspicion that she was an abducted girl. Inquiry revealed that she was the victim of a romantic misadventure. But she refused to go back to her parents and insisted on continuing her life of infamy.

As in Madras so also in U.P. the legal provisions seem to be meagre to book the miscreants. Unless a complaint is lodged on behalf of the girls, the police can't take any action. The "rescue homes" are registered under the Co-operative Societies Act as social service organisations and carry on their activities.

In United States

IN this connection a proble into social vice by "Look" magazine in some of the states of U.S.A. makes depressing reading. In America over and above the legal loopholes, party politics play a great part. Once in a while a clergyman turns a reformer and then after a lot of beating about the bush some action is taken and then after a time the evil returns in worse shape. The American Social Hygiene Association, or ASHA, is active enough. Along with the increase in the social evil, the rate of venereal incidence also increases. And this is a disturbing factor, as elsewhere, in the United States. When, therefore, there is increase in the venereal disease public conscience is aroused. And on a single Sunday in Jacksonville in Florida clergymen in 125 churches exorted their congregation to rise against the "flagrant disorderly houses and the police department's connection with the protection of prostitution."

In Charleston, South Carolina, ASHA investigators found six large houses operating on the line, 'open as corner drug stores," conveniently congregated on a prominent street.

"Sure, we have raids," one brothel-owner explained, says the report, "but the police tell us in advance, three days usually, when a pinch is due. That is the least we expect for the payoff."

At least six times since the war, the ASHA survey rated San Antonio, Texas, as "Bad." In 1951 a group of disgusted citizens drafted five men who had never held any elective office to run against all the incumbent city councilmen. In the elections every candidate of the incumbent machine was defeated. Then the Police Commissioner reshuffled his anti-vice squad and vigorously attacked the evil. The "Look" report says: "The lid came down on brothels, military V.D. rates dropped to record lows and cases of rolling or assaulting GIs, once commonplace, virtually ceased."

Ray Of Hope

ACCORDING to "Look", San Antonio demonstrated that locally initiated reform is possible. Yet it stands out as one of the major exceptions in the welter of towns that have succumbed to the postwar prostitution racket. And "Look" has made four suggestions about combating the evil, including a better financed drive, Federal co-operation in V.D. control, a clean-up over-the-border sore spots in Mexico etc.

The Madras Governor said legislation was helpful if the community was law-abiding, but he honestly felt, according to the report, that they took the greatest pleasure in violating laws rather than respecting them. "Home is the very basis of civilized society and if we reform our homes, we reform ourselves," said the Governor.

This is very sage advice. But even according to the Madras Governor's own admission all is not innocence in the world or in society.

A moral consciousness is the basis and greater than that the realisation that promiscuity is a fertile ground for breeding V. D. and spreading it through all the various layers of society can go a long way to hold in control the evil.

The corruption of the police India may not be as much as in the United States, quoted above, but nonetheless it has to be tackled.

And local enthusiasm as in San Antonio, South Carolina, may go a long way in curbing the evil in many of the not-unmanageable-sized towns. But so far as the racketeers are concerned, the law must be tightened and all loopholes must be covered and there must be greater vigilance, both official and non-official. That way may lie some hope of saving at least a considerable part of the women who become victims of the "oldest profession".

Something Rotten

RECENTLY in several States the district heads of administration were called for a conference at the seat of the Government by the Chief Ministers. There was a lot of washing of dirty linen at some of these conferences. According to a Nagpur daily four senior civilian officers submitted a report to the Chief Minister making a direct charge against the Ministry, holding it responsible for the "inefficiency and corruption in the administration and lack of enthusiasm among the officers."

Recently, according to the Nagpur paper, a few glaring instances of interference by the ministers had taken place in that State. A Deputy Commissioner was transferred because he would not do anything that was not strictly in accordance with the rules, to oblige a close relative of a minister. A high police officer was threatened with transfer because he dared to point out to a minister that the demand he was making was not legal and he could not oblige him. Such interference demoralises the officers and they have no heart in the work.

It was also pointed out that some of the ministers did not pay their bills while on tour and the Tahsildar, in many cases had to find the money to foot the charges. The officer had naturally to approach the rich of the town and in return oblige them. This helped corruption.

There were also cases of interference by Congressmen in the day-to-day administration work. The last day of the conference at Nagpur witnessed a climax in these allegations, it is reported. A stray remark from a civilian stated to be derogatory to the ministry was resented by Pt. R. S. Shukla, the Chief Minister, who asked the speaker to withdraw it. This the civilian is said to have refused to do. And there was a scene, "which the officers and the ministers would never forget", says the report.

Worse Still

THE interference is often subtle. But how sometimes it takes violent form is evidenced in the conviction of the Lakhni Nagar Congress Committee president who was fined for obstructing and assaulting a public servant. It was alleged in the meagre report, that a policeman was obstructed in his duty and an inspector in the Food Department was assaulted by the Congressman.

And according to a Lucknow report, a patient in a hospital was allowed, against the hospital rules, to smoke a "hookah" in the ward, because he got a minister of the U.P. Government to speak to the hospital authorities, virtually ordering them to permit the patient to smoke the "hookah" in the ward. The patient further wanted his wife to attend on him in the ward. Since female attendants are not allowed in the general male ward, the authorities could not concede the patient's demand. But again the minister intervened and the hospital authorities had to allow the wife of the patient to attend upon him. But the patient's wife was a "purdah nasheen" (one who observes purdah). So the hospital authorities had to put a curtain round the bed of the patient to protect her from the gaze of the other patients!

It is such interference which is annoying that leaves little love to be lost between the administrative officers and the ministries in several States. So also it brings about a reaction against Congressmen in general. It is better that like charity, discipline also begins at the secretariat among the bosses—the ministers—and permeates to the last rung of public servants, who are more and more liable to fall to temptations.

Science Behind The Purdah In Russia

STALIN SETS BACK CLOCK OF PROGRESS

BY C. D. DARLINGTON, F. R. S.

THE theories and policies of Marx and Engels from which the Communism of to-day has arisen are based on an explicit respect for natural science. Indeed Marx and Engels looked upon their own work as an attempt to put into political practice the methods and conclusions of science.

Of these the outstanding achievement in their time was Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin had shown that material changes in living organisms could account for the historical transformations of life. Marx and Engels thought that purely material changes in the conditions of society could likewise account for its historical transformations. And not merely account for the changes of the past but demand the changes of the future, enabling the well-informed philosopher to predict and guide them.

THE DIVERGENCE

This parallelism led Marx to offer to dedicate his work Das Kapital to the author of The Origin of Species. It is today a parallelism of principle which all scientists would accept. This does not mean that all scientists would accept the details of Marx's scheme for the future of society. Nor does it mean that all scientists still accept the details of Darwin's scheme. We now know a great deal more than we knew one hundred years ago.

Since the deaths of Darwin and Marx in the early 1880's there has been indeed an evolutionary divergence between Marxism and science.

For, while Marxism has been stabilised in writings which have come to be accepted as gospel by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the opinions of scientists, on the other hand, have continued to follow no master and to recognise no gospel. They have therefore gradually changed with the increase in our knowledge and in our capacity for observation.

Up to the time of the Russian Revolution—only thirty-four years after the death of Marx—Lenin and had no difficulty in keeping this divergence in check by political if not by philosophical leadership. But now, after another thirty-four years, the results of another great revolution (which was taking place in the world of science at the same time) have become apparent.

It has been discovered beyond doubt that the external conditions of life do not directly determine the course of evolution. So that the analogy between Darwinism and Marxism is by no means so simple as Marx imagined.

The differences in character between different human beings have a material basis inside, as well as outside, the body.

HEREDITY

The inside or inborn material basis is what we call heredity. Differences in respect of this material basis, this heredity, distinguish not only individuals but also races and classes of people. All these differences arise from changes in visible particles—particles which are resistant to modification by any outside agency, short of destroying life itself. They cannot be broken down by agents outside the living organism. Heredity cannot be modified or improved by any nutrition, by any education, or by the action of any government, however benevolent or however brutal.

If Marx had known these things, the political consequences of materialism, as he understood it, would have been different. But he did not know them and they do not therefore appear in any Marxist authority. INDEED THEY ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE MARXIST THEORY OF SOCIETY.

GENETICS

These discoveries—which are now known under the name of Genetics—and their significance for the Communist theory of government, escaped notice among Western philosophers but were at once clear to the perspicacious minds of the early Communist leaders in Russia. They had been convinced of the truth of Marxism by its success in explaining the past. If it was not to explain the future with equal success its intellectual appeal and missionary strength would be sapped. Nor could public doubts on interpretation and explanation of the doctrine be officially countenanced. Science might hesitate. Scientists might debate. But if the trumpet of Marxism were to give an uncertain sound who should prepare himself for the battle!

It was as into a battle that Lunacharsky, the first Soviet Commissar for Education, entered the fray. Already in 1927, if not earlier, this very determined man was attempting, by propaganda with the public, and by pressure within the party, and through it in the universities, to discredit the teachings of genetics. At first this movement made little progress. The body of Russian science still moved in step with that in Western countries, both giving and receiving ideas without obstruction. The common currency of observation experiment, and respect for

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

BOOKLET REPRINT RUMOUR FIZZLES OUT

A few weeks ago the new Saint Poets series was put on sale. There was a brisk demand for the stamps, not only at ordinary post offices, but at the special Philatelic Bureaux. One result of the rush was that the special ornamental folders issued in conjunction with the stamps were quickly sold out. Leaving aside what happened at other centres, it was clear enough that the supply intended for by Bombay fell far short of actual demand.

That they did not accurately estimate collector demand is a small enough matter and could have happened in any instance where sale was unusually heavy. But a direct result of the album shortage was that the free price for the booklets rose in a day to over Rs 6 as against the official price of Rs. 2. When collectors kept invading the Bureau for several days, they were told that a fresh supply of the folders was on order and that these stocks would amply meet all collector demand.

There is nothing at all unethical in the Government reprinting a folder, and if collectors choose to buy a pretty booklet and pay fancy prices for it, that is their own concern, Ethics nowhere enter the picture since Philately has to do with stamps not fancy accessories.

But while reprinting a booklet is quite in order, stamping it with a 'first day' cachet is quite wrong. I say that this is NOT likely to happen with the Saint Poets folders, and that there is little likelihood even of a reprint, let alone of a use of the cachet—but there is an obvious need for better publicity at the Bureau since all manner of fantastic rumours seem to have gone the rounds that a fresh supply of the folders is to be printed and stamped with FIRST DAY cachets!

Collectors should understand that this cannot be done without a violation of a fundamental property of a postmark. A postmark bears a particular date as a guarantee that it has been employed on that one day and no other. If it can be used on other days with impunity a postmark ceases to have any meaning. In the case of the reprints of the booklets if the cachets of 1st October were resurrected and used on a later date, they could on no account be termed 'First Day Folders'.

While the Bureau cannot be blamed for the wishful thinking of people who do not possess the folders and so want them reprinted it is, at least partly, responsible for the rumours having gained ground. Firstly it was the Bureau which gave the public to understand that there would be a reprint. It even went as far as to book subscriptions for the folders! This appears to have been done only to gauge the demand for the folders and not as an assurance that the folders would be issued.

But in order to prevent any misunderstanding in the future, there should be a clear cut policy laid down regarding the sale and servicing of covers. And it would be well if the Bureau realised that it can help collectors only within certain limits and that it cannot countenance malpractices merely because these happen to rake in revenue.

As it happens, the rumour about the fresh supply of First Day folders has proved to be wrong, but in view of the surprising things which have been proposed in India recently, it is small wonder that collector took seriously even this fantastic talk about predating of special cachets!

There has already been quite a lot of discontent over the handling of sales of the 'Asian Games' First Day covers. The authorities said at the time that the special cachet for this set would be applied only at Delhi, and that all requisitions for covers bearing this cachet would have to be sent to Delhi. Despite the inconvenience and additional expense involved, dealers and collectors from all parts of the country sent off money to the Capital. Yet months after the Games were over, so-called 'First Day Cover's made their appearance at the Bombay bureau—complete with the exclusive Delhi cachet.

The result was that we had the peculiar situation of the BOMBAY Bureau selling a cover bearing a Delhi postmark. And an old postmark at that! Countries like Russia and Hungary which have shed their philatelic ethics years ago persistently indulge in this sort of thing and many another shady tactic. But that is no reason why India should

Let there be Philatelic Bureaux by all measures. Let them SERVICE first day covers. Let them even—though this is not strictly necessary—sell covers ready stamped on the day of issue. But stocks in hand at the close of business on the first day must, immediately be destroyed. The Bureaux can help collectors by keeping in stock well centred and carefully chosen copies of all current stamps. It can oblige collectors by stamping their copies lightly so that they can boast of 'superb used' specimens. It can even keep obsolete stamps in stock—as is done in Canada and other places. But a Philatelic Bureau cannot, under any circumstances, sell DEMONETISED issues, or those that bear faked and PREDATED postmarks.

Modern first day covers have a value not very much in excess of the normal stamps, but even this small extra value stems directly from the comparative scarcity of the First Day cancellation. If this Cancel is to be faked at will—officially!—at a later date, there is no point in collecting first day covers at all, and the thing is reduced to a complete farce.

The rule should henceforth be strictly enforced that stocks of First Day Covers left unsold at the end of the first day be destroyed. If any other course is followed, it means that that the post office will be entering the stamp trade in pedding used stamps which are unfit for postal purposes. This is the province of the stamp dealer—NOT of a respectable postal department.

First Of The New Reign

The first of the Elizabethans will be out before the end of the year. The first item to bear the head of the new queen is to be a 2 1/2d value, to be followed in a short while by the 1 1|2 d. Artists are working at present on the designs for the Coronation stamp, to be issued in June, next year.

Pan Pacific 'Jamborees'

THE Scout movement plays an important part in Australian life and four years ago a special stamp was issued for the Pan-Pacific Jamboree of 1948. Now it has been announced that a similar stamp is due next month in connection with the Pan-Pacific Jamboree of 1952-53.

In announcing the special issue, the Acting Postmaster General of Australia stated that the public use of this stamp for some weeks prior to the holding of the jamboree would help to give publicity to that event.

The site of the scout meet will be Greystanes, some miles from Sydney, N.S.W., and the Jamboree will last from December 30th 1952 to January 9th 1953. It is estimated that more than 15,000 scouts from all over Australia and from other parts of the world will be attending the celebrations.

For the forthcoming stamp, the design of the 1948 issue has been modified. The stamp will be in the red-brown *shade of the 'Henry Lawson'* Australian stamp and will show a waist-length portrait of a scout in uniform. It will be printed on the usual watermarked paper in sheets of 160.

A distinctive hexagonal cachet inscribed 'Pan Pacific Jamboree, Greystanes, Australia, will be in use at the temporary post office which will be opened at the site of the Jamboree for the duration of the Camp. The stamp is due at all Australian post offices on November 19th.

French Set For Dozen Colonies

The Centenary of the establishment of the French 'Medaille Militaire' has already been commemorated by France. Now a special series is to be issued in some of the Colonies. Design will (presumably) be the same for all the stamps, but denominations for the various territories will be as follows:

15 fr. French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, French Somali Coast and Togo.

10 fr. Cameroons, Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

8 fr. St. Pierre and Miquelon.

3 fr. French Oceanic Establishments.

2 fr. French Caledonia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

1 fanon. French Indian Establishments.

CHECK LIST OF ANIMAL STAMPS

LAST WEEK'S ARTICLE ON THE ANIMALS FEATURED ON STAMPS GAVE SOME IDEA OF THE GREAT VARIETY OF CREATURES THAT APPEAR FOR THE DELIGHT OF THE THEMATIC COLLECTOR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO COLLECT STAMPS BY 'SUBJECTS' I AM GIVING A CHECK LIST WHICH IS, AS FAR AS I KNOW, COMPLETE FOR THE STAMPS OF THE EMPIRE.

The list is arranged according to countries, and all the animals appearing for a particular place are given under a single heading. The advantage of this method is that collectors can show on a single page all the animals, birds and fish coming from a particular region. A few of the creatures are mythical—like the unicorn—while others are, unintentionally, monstrosities—like the 'tail-less' ant-bear which appears on one of the stamps of Sarawak.

GREAT BRITAIN: Dolphin, horse, lion, unicorn, dragon.
ADEN: Camel
WEST INDIES: (University) Pelican.
ASCENSION: Sooty tern.
AUSTRALIA: Kangaroo, emu, kookaburra, sheep, swan, lyre bird, merino ram, horse (Anzac', UPU), koala, platypus, dove, crocodile, Hereford bull, blue wren.
BAHAMAS: Flamingo, dairy cattle, tuna fish.
BARBADOS: Flying fish, heraldic sea-horses
BASUTOLAND: Crocodile.
BECHUANALAND: Native cattle.
BERMUDA: Longtail.
BR. EAST AFRICA: Lion.
BR. GUIANA: Bird on lotus (G. VI dol 3).
BR. SOLOMONS: Megapodes.
BURMA: Peacock, elephant, oxen ploughing, dragon, 'Chinthe.'
CANADA: Beaver, horse (Mountie' and Sp Del). Canada goose.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Ram.
CAYMAN ISLANDS: Booby bird, hawksbill turtle, 'dolphin fish' (coryphaena hippurus), green turtle, parrot fish.
CEYLON: Wild elephants.
CHANNEL ISLES: Horses ('Vraic' scenes).
COOK ISLES: Torea or 'wry-bill.'
FALKLAND ISLANDS: Whale and penguins, Romney Marsh Ram, whale, king penguin, sheep, black-necked swan, upland goose, sea-lion, Gentoo Penguin, kelp goose. Turkey vultures
FIJI: Native spearing fish.
GAMBIA: Elephant.
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS: Frigate bird.

GIBRALTAR: What, no apes?

HONG KONG: Phoenix
INDIA. Lion (Wmk. of 1854), elephant (Wmk. of 860), dak bullocks, dak ponies, dak camel, Konarak horse (fresco), elephant (Ajanta fresco), Stegadon Ganesa (extinct mammoth).

INDIAN STATES.

BHOPAL: Heraldic fish, tiger.
BUNDI: Cows (State crest).
BUSSAHIR: Tiger.
JAIPUR: Steeds of the Sun God, battle charger.
KISHANGARH: Heraldic eagle and horses.
NAWANAGAR: Heraldic-deer.
ORCHHA: Heraldic lions.
JUNAGADH: Gir lion, Kathiawari horse.
WADHWAN: Heraldic lions.
IRAQ: Bull from Babylonian wall sculpture, camel.
IRELAND: Heraldic eagle.
KENYA: Elephants, various tigers, cattle
MALTA: Asp.
MAURITIUS: Oxen, dodo, Mauritian deer.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Cod, Arctic seal, Newfoundland dog, ptarmigan, caribou, husky team, salmon leaping.
NEW GUINEA: Bird of Paradise.
NEW SOUTH WALES: Lyre bird.
NEW ZEALAND: Huia birds, hawksbills, apteryx (kiwi), pied fantail, Swordfish. Tuatara lizard, sheep, cattle, farm horses, symbolic lion ('Victory' 1920).
NIGERIA: Bulani cattle.
CYPRUS: Lion (on ancient coin), horse (Richard I).
NORTH BORNEO: Roussa stag, Argus pheasant, crocodile, orang-utan, bruang (honey bear), tapir, elephant, rhinoceros, wild boar, cockatoo, hornbill, buffalo, wild bull, cassowary, clouded leopard, draft buffalo, proboscis monkey, horses, net fishing.
NORTH RHODESIA: Giraffe, elephant.
NYASALAND: Leopard.
BAHAWALPUR: Sahiwal bull, camel and calf, blackbuck, pelican, baggage camel.
PAPUA: Bird of Paradise, shooting fish.
SARAWAK: Butterfly (Troides Brookiana), scaly ant-bear.
SEYCHELLES: Giant tortoise, sail-fish.
ST. LUCIA: Phoenix.
SIERRA LEONE: African elephant.
SOMALILAND: Blackhead sheep, kudu antelope.
SOUTH AFRICA: Springbok.
SOUTH RHODESIA: Giraffe, lion, antelope.
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: Gom puaw, eland, zebra, wildebeeste.
SUDAN: Dromedary, ibex, shoebill, giraffe, horse, lechwe.
TANGANYIKA: Giraffe.
TASMANIA: Horse, dragon, platypus.
TONGA: Coral (remants of small marine creature), parrot.
TURKS AND CAICOS: Sponge, (marine animal).
VICTORIA: Horses.
WEST AUSTRALIA: Swan.

--And Now The Telephone!

It had to come some time!

After having invented the steam engine, the submarine, radio, propeller driven ships and various other useful odds and ends, it was unthinkable that Russians—or their allies—should not have invented the telephone. With all the usual fanfare attendant on a discovery of this kind, we are gravely informed that the telephone was the brainchild of one Philipp Reis.

Herr Reis is about to be honoured on a stamp due soon from the East German Federal Republic. At this amazing bit of news the rest of the world can set about tearing up its texts books which erroneously credit a certain bourgeois gentleman named Alexander Gharam Bell with the invention of the first practicable telephone.

There is an old, old saying which was originated by a reactionary plutocrat: You can't fool all the people all the time. It might be profitable if our friends East of the 'Curtain' mulled that one over for a while.

For those who still collect East Germans, it can be mentioned that the stamp in question has a face value of 30 pfennig. Also due in the near future is a 10 pf stamp to commemorate the centenary of the first issue of Thurn and Taxis.

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Indian Agricultural Mission In Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Eleven members of an Indian Agricultural Inspection Mission arrived in Tokyo by air today. A United States group of twelve is expected to arrive on October 27.

The mission, which is financed by the Food Foundation in the United States, is to study agricultural conditions in Japan. It will stay there for about two weeks.

The mission is headed by Mr. K. R. Damle, Vice-President of the Indian Agricultural Research Council.

British Summer Time Ends

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): British summer time will end tomorrow morning 03-00 hours when clocks will be put back one hour to 02-00 hours GMT.

Termination of summer time is three weeks later than usual this year because of the Government's bid to save fuel.

Greater Amenities To W. R. Passengers

SURAT, Oct. 25 (PTI): Six stations on the Western Railway including Surat and Baroda are being remodelled as part of a scheme to provide greater amenities to passengers and new buildings costing about twenty-five lakhs rupees are nearing completion. While the Nadiad station has already been completed, work is in progress at Baroda, Billimora, Kosamba, and Ujjain.

Transport Talks With Morarji

GOVERNMENT'S STAND

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. K. Patil along with Mr. K. K. Shah, Mr. Nathalal Parekh and Mr. Indravadan Oza, members of the B.P.C.C. mediation committee met Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai at the Secretariat this morning and discussed certain issues arising out of the motor transport operators' demands.

It appears that there was no governmental disagreement on any of the ten issues raised by the operators except on the question of nationalisation.

On this issue, it was learnt, the Government feels that nationalisation cannot be made an issue at present. It might, however, be made a fresh issue, but, operators were keen on the clarification of this question and therefore, wanted permits for two or three years instead of one year as at present.

As such a change is linked with nationalisation Government could not agree to it. Also if such permits were issued the question of compensation would later arise.

Mr. Babubhai Patel, Transport Minister was also present at today's talks.

The Bombay State Transport Operators' Action Committee has released the following resolution to the press.

RESOLUTION

"At a meeting of the Action Committee held at Bombay on 25th October 1952, it was unanimously resolved that the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transport, Government of Bombay and Mr. S. K. Patil, M.P., President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be requested to kindly communicate written replies to the Memorandum dated 15th October 1952 submitted to the Government and the rejoinder dated 24th October 1952 addressed to Shri S. K. Patil, with regard to the various demands which have been conceded to and/or agreed upon and to clarify and/or make suggestions and their proposals with regard to the remaining demands of Postponement of Nationalisation and the grant of permits for 3 years and the Text of the assurance proposed to be given by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with regard to the same and the amount and extent of relief proposed to be granted in respect of the increased Taxation as also other suggestions if any, with a view to enable the Action Committee to know the situation as a whole and call delegates from the Districts and to place before them all the points and concessions simultaneously for their joint consideration with a view to end the present deadlock."

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPLY

Bombay's Deputy Minister for Public Works Mr. B. J. Patel is understood to have written to the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee that the Government cannot give any definite undertaking on the question of nationalisation of road transport in the State.

Today's letter of the Deputy Minister is understood to have been sent in reply to a request made by the Operators Action Committee that a reply be sent to their memorandum of October 15.

The Deputy Minister, it is learnt, in his letter has assured to operators that a "substantial relief" will be given to them so far as the increase in the Motor Vehicles Tax is concerned.

The Deputy Minister's letter to the transport operators also stated that the Government had nationalised road transport in two-thirds of the State at a cost of Rs. seven crores and it could not now go back on its plans.

The Government would, however, consider any special difficulties experienced by the transport operators in regard to nationalisation at the "right moment".

PAYMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

Time-Limit Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday: The time-limit for paying the tax on motor vehicles for the third quarter, i.e., October-December 1952. has been further extended by the Government of Bombay up to November 15, 1952.

Troops Comb Forest Areas For 'Mau Mau'

NAIROBI, Oct. 25.

THE whole Kikuyu reserve area remained tense today and hundreds of police and troops continued to comb forest areas for Mau Mau suspects and suspected slayers of Chief Nderi.

Few tribesmen are seen in the reserves and most younger people hide when searchers come near.

Three Kikuyu schools in the Kiambu reserve where Jomo Kenyata lived have closed their doors in sympathy with the arrested leader of the hundred thousand strong Kenya African Union. Attendance at African schools in the Nyeri area has dropped to a third of normal.

Mendicants To Rescue

NAIROBI, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): A spokesman of the Kenya Government stated last night that the Government believed the majority of the "principal Mau Mau enemies" had been arrested but "there are probably other Africans who have taken the oath and are able to carry on the Mau Mau campaign".

The spokesman was asked at a press conference if the Government knew the leaders of the "Mau Mau" organisation and whether the "brains" of the organisation had been arrested.

He said the Government hoped the "brains" of Mau Mau had been rounded up.

He added that 26 out of 130 "suspects" wanted by the government where "still at large". There might also be further arrests he said.

CLEANSING CEREMONY

Tribal mendicant men and witch doctors were engaged by Kenya authorities today to perform a "cleansing" ceremony to free the natives of oaths they had taken to the Mau Mau terrorist organization.

The oaths bound members of the Kikyu tribe to obey orders of Mau Mau, pledged to drive the whites from Kenya. The "cleansing" rites are intended to counteract those pledges and remove the superstitious fears of both men and women.

Avoid Flying Over Egypt

NICOSIA, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): A four engined York aircraft chartered by BOAC landed here at midnight last night from London en route to Nairobi with a cargo that included arms and ammunition for Kenya's Europeans.

The latter comprised twelve cases of ammunition and six cases of revolvers and pistols being flown by special permission.

Other precious cargo included 13 cases of gold.

It is understood another York with a similar cargo is flying tonight to Nairobi via Eladem.

As it carries much more arms and ammunition, it is understood to have been told to avoid flying over Egypt.

REDS USE U. N. AS A FORUM FOR COLD WAR

Shawcross's Allegations

LONDON, October 25 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Hartley Shawcross,—Minister in the former Labour Government and a principal British delegate to past general assemblies said yesterday that the United Nations could not be effective until Russia and America co-operated.

He warned that the risk of war was still grave.

The United Nations use as a place for reconciling differences had been largely destroyed by the deliberate use made of it by Communist states as a propaganda platform for the cold war, he said.

"Meanwhile the risk of war is great. The best way in which the free nations of the world can serve the ideals of the United Nations is by making themselves strong and by joining with each other in arrangements military and economic, for mutual assistance and co-operation," Sir Hartley said.

Another Labour leader Mr. Herbert Morrison, said it was a departure from United Nations principles for Britain and other nations to keep clear of close association with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

GANGES BRIDGE IN BIHAR

Railways' 5-Year Programme

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 (PTI): Development of increased rail line capacity along the east coast from Bengal to Madras and from the north to the south, interlinking of the northern and southern metre gauge systems through a new line from Khandwa to Hingloli and the construction of a bridge across the Ganges near Mokameh in Bihar are likely to be the only major projects that will be included in the five-year railway development programme.

It is unlikely that the execution of other major projects will be included in the railway programme owing to limitations of resources including materials, engineering effort and finance.

This priority is said to have been drawn up at the conference of General Managers of the six administrative zones with the Railway Board which concluded last night.

NEW METRE GAUGE

The construction of a new metre gauge line connecting Quilon in Travancore with Cochin, works on which have already started, will, however, be continued.

The conference is reported to have felt that rehabilitation of major assets and installations on each railway should be undertaken first and the highest priority should be given to schemes essential for supplying the additional carrying capacity required for the increased production of the five-year plan.

The supply of new locomotives and wagons in substantial numbers was considered necessary to deal with the increased production and further considerable additions would have to be planned over some years, particularly in connection with heavier movements of coal and expansions in the steel industry.

The conference is reported to have drawn up, accordingly, priority for the three major projects, and decided to stay the rest.

PENS LOST IN RAIL TRANSIT

Complaint To Police

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI):—The Northern Railway authorities have lodged a report with the police in respect of the loss of an insured consignment of fountain pens said to have been booked from New Delhi for Bombay during the month of April.

The complaint said an Amritsar firm booked the consignment from here, after covering its risk through a Delhi insurance company. The railway authorities, on receipt of a claim of about a lakh of rupees from the Company instituted departmental inquiries into the alleged loss of the insured parcel. The inquiries, the complaint added, revealed that according to railway despatch records, the consignment in question was despatched from New Delhi in a sealed wagon, but when the same wagon was unsealed at the Itarsi railway station in the presence of the watch and ward staff, one package was found missing.

STRIKE WAVE IN ITALY

ROME, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter):—The staff of Rome radio went on a 24-hour strike today to press for higher pay.

Employees of the state-run broadcasting company took part in a similar strike throughout Italy three weeks ago.

Workers in Italian sweet factories announced a two day general strike for next week to support demands for higher wages.

S. Koreans Recapture Pinpoint Hill

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Communist offensive to open up the invasion routes to Seoul and the south was again set back today by South Korean troops, who recaptured pinpoint Hill on top of the bitterly contested Snipers' Ridge on the Korean central front.

To the west of them troops of the Commonwealth Division on Little Gibralter Hill, a rocky spur west of Yonchon, dug in while awaiting another Communist thrust at their stronghold.

The Far East Air Forces announced today that the United Nations had lost 812 planes since the beginning of the Korean War while the United Nations had destroyed 631 Communist aircraft, including 475 MIGs.

United States 'thunderjets' attacked today a Communist indoctrination school north-west of Sinmar in North Korea, where army troops are trained in the Marxist theory.

Napalm liquid fires swept flames through the college burning class rooms, living quarters, Fifth Air Force communique claimed.

REDS PROTEST

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The Communists in Korea have protested against a violation of the Pan Mun Jon Conference area by an American plane on Wednesday according to a New China news agency message received today.

At yesterdays' meeting of liaison officers of both sides Allied officers expressed regret that United Nations had shelled the area on October 19. They said steps are taken to prevent similar incidents in future.

Who Pilot 'Red' M.I.G. Jet-Fighters?

PARIS, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter):—Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, United States Air Force Chief of Staff, told a press conference here today that he thought "probably a combination of Russians, Chinese, perhaps few North Koreans, possibly some Germans," were piloting North Korean MIG jet-fighters in Korea.

He said: "An estimate is all we have got. I have been unable to have my people get their hands on them."

The General also disclosed that American jet-fighter aircraft "had had atomic capacity for some time."

He was commenting on reports that British jet-fighters would shortly be able to carry atom bombs.

MILL WORKERS ON SIT-DOWN STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Mill Mazdoor Union (Red Flag) said here tonight that 3,000 workers of the Century Mills, Bombay, had embarked upon a sit-down strike today inside the mill premises, in order to secure compensation for the loss of earnings during the last three months.

The management of the mill, according to the Union, was prepared to give Rs. 12 per worker as compensation but the workers have demanded Rs. 45.

It was stated that the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh had intervened in the dispute and negotiated a settlement, but the workers were unwilling to accept the Sangh's terms.

Police precautions have been taken at the mill premises, but no arrests were reported till tonight.

Kazak Refugees For Turkey

SRINAGAR, Oct. 25 (PTI): One hundred and two Kazaks—Muslim tribesmen from Chinese Turkestan—who had fled over the Himalayas into Kashmir to escape from the Communists last year, left Srinagar today on their way to a new home in Turkey.

Led by chieftain Hussain Taji the Kazaks are due to sail from Bombay for Istanbul on October 30. They have been invited by the Turkish Government to settle in Turkey.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE gift of the gab is one of the instrument of democracy. Free speech is not only a birthright in democracy, but under parliamentary privilege M.P's not merely talk shop but indulge in shopkeeper's language. The value of oratory has been recognised by the apostles of rival ideologies who use their tongue to whip up mass enthusiasm for their cause.

The thunder of Hitler and the mock-heroics of Mussolini were the props of Fascism during the war years. Mussolini used to roar like a lion, but behaved like a jackal. When he joined forces with Hitler, he would not fight, but thought of annexing the victory to the last German. Knowing this weakness, Mr. Churchill used the lash of his tongue to provoke Mussolini and challenged him to bring the Italian fleet into action, even offering him "safe passage through the Mediterranean". But Mussolini would not move.

Stalin has the tongue in his cheek. He rarely speaks and leaves Comrades Molotov and Melenkov to act as the vocal "spitfire" against the Democracies. Even in the last Soviet Congress, he graced the occasion with his presence but did not speak first. He, however, gave an inkling of his mind and summed up his views in a newspaper article published on the eve of the Congress session. Stalin is the silent man of world politics. His silence keeps politicians of the Democracies guessing and the world on tiptoe. To Stalin, at least, silence is golden and speech is silver.

* * *

The halcyon days of democracy in Britain have brought forth speakers of note and orators of eminence. The Elder and the Younger Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, John Bright, Richard Cobden, Palmerston and Gladstone formed a galaxy of orators who basked in the sunshine of democracy and furthered its cause. The Elder Pitt died in the crescendo of a speech at the House of Commons, and it was said that the reverse at the battle of Austerlitz killed him. The younger Pitt used his oratory to bring about "Annus Mirabilis" or the year of victory. The peak of oratory was reached during the latter half of the Victorian Era. The battle of wits, stormy interludes, biting scarcasm, repartees and sallies of the triumvirate—Palmerston, Beaconsfield and Gladstone—formed the highlights of the grand oratory of the spacious days of Queen Victoria.

* * *

Asquith and Lloyd George continued the line, and Mr. Churchill is perhaps the last link. With a tart tongue, sharp pen, short temper and tons of cheek, he represents the gladitorial style in oratory. In the early stage of World War II when Britain was "Dunkirked" he triumphed over the "Blitz" by his words and every Briton hung on to his lips as the last hope. His expressions like "blood, toil, sweat and tears", and "Never in history so many owed so much to so few" have become current coins. In a sense, Churchill is his own biographer. In his War Memoirs, "the Hinge of Fate" and "The Gathering storm", Churchill combines the roles of Don Quixote and Cervantes. He makes history, writes history and is a history by himself. In spite of his Blimpish prudery and Tory snobbery, Mr. Churchill dared to meet Stalin but was afraid to meet Gandhiji, though the latter sought a personal interview with him during his sojourn in London for the Round Table Conference. When Gandhiji was at the helm and sought a smooth transfer of power from the British to Indian hands, Mr. Churchill pompously announced, "His Majesty has not appointed me as the Prime Minister to liquidate the Brittanic Empire. We intend to hold our own." It was after this that Gandhiji started the "Quit India" movement and made the British Power withdraw from our shores. This is "Dunkirk" on a colossal scale which Mr. Churchill found too bitter a pill to swallow. The "Naked Fakir" triumphed over the "V for Victory" man, and here lies the nemesis of history.

* * *

Indian oratory of modern times owes its inspiration to parliamentary traditions and makers of British democracy. After the introduction of the English language in the educational curriculum, there was a political renaissance which fed fat on the rhetoric of Burke, the glamourised politics of Sheridan, the swelling periods of Macaulay and the ornate style of Gladstone. After the advent of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Keshub Chander Sen and Swami Vivekananda who became world famous by their mastery of the English language, the rising star in the Indian political firmament was Surendranath Banerjea, who unsettled the "settled fact" of Lord Curzon regarding the Partition of Bengal and was awarded the title "Surrender Not" by his political admirers. In spite of his adamantine stand. 'Surrender Not" Banerjea was a doyen of the Moderate Party, the forerunner of the Liberal Party, and openly hailed "the British Rule as a Divine dispensation." During the session of the Indian National Congress at Madras in 1914, Governor Pentland attended the opening session, and this was considered an august augury by the President, Bhupendranath Basu. Being the first year of World War I, a loyalty resolution stood in the name of some politician, but Surendranath Banerjea, the accomplished orator of India, was asked to move it to please His Excellency. The Bengali leader started the prologue "With the prophetic vision of a Brahmin, I foresee .." and ended with the epilogue "We are loyal by birth, loyal by sentiment and loyal unto death." This is the sample of mendicant politics, a product of Lord Morley's policy of "rallying the Moderates."

* * *

What a strange contrast to the Independence Resolution of the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, then the youngest Congress President, hoisted the flag of Indian independence on the banks of the Ravi and boldly proclaimed, "The days of secret conspiracies are gone. We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule." This was the prelude to the "Do or Die" resolution of 1942, when India struck the final blow for freedom. At every stage of the freedom fight, we had speakers and orators of note. Bal—Lal—Pal represented a trinity who breathed fire and thunder in the early days of the Congress. Bal was the pet name of Lokamanya Tilak, who roused the masses to fight for their birthright of freedom. Not an orator in the strict sense, he was a debater who would easily floor the enemy. Giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Montford Reforms in London, he was asked why India should not proceed on the road to self-government, step by step. Tilak replied, "Why should we proceed step by step in these days of lifts?" The questioner was dumbfounded. The oratory of Bepin Chandra Pal was akin to the roaring of the waves at Madras Beach, where he made some of his historic speeches against the Rowlatt Act. Lala Lajpat Rai was considered to be the Lion of the Punjab, who faced the ire of a Dyer and O' Dwyer. In the Swarajist Parliamentary Party there were eminent men like Pandit Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, Sen Gupta, Vithalbhai Patel and Jayakar. In rear-guard action, Satyamurthi was a host in himself whose "supplementaries" were a terror to the bureaucracy and upset many an apple-cart of the Treasury Benches. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were the two musketeers who galvanised the country to action.

* * *

After the achievement of freedom, there is a definite fall in the brilliance and depth of oratory. Among the Communist Opposition there is more parrot-like repetition of ideology than arguments. Mr. A. K. Gopalan and Mr. T. Prakasam believe more in the histrionics of "walk-out" than in mobilising strength by convincing arguments. Acharya Kripalani plays the poker, while the Socialist Party oratory of Ashok Mehta, with his genius for facts and figures, looks like a multi-point tax on the enthusiasm of the audience. Moreover, "speechifying" in Parliament and Assemblies has become multi-lingual, and sometimes a Hindi orator is followed by a Tamil speaker, neither of them knowing what the other has talked. The day of the National Language has been postponed and in its place "linguistics", regional linguism and language imperialism rule the roost.

Swami Sitaram, like the proverbial Shylock, wants Pt. Nehru to redeem the Congress pledge of linguistic province of Andhra, while he conveniently forgets that the learning of Hindi is an article of faith in the constructive programme of the Congress. Two rival groups of Keralites in Bombay staged two conferences at Matunga for a United Kerala and a mile-long procession with the slogan "Aikya Kerala, now and here." They cannot unite even on the common issue, while the United States of Travancore and Cochin are torn to tatters by internal power politics. They could as well have staged these demonstrations in the Tamil districts of Travancore which want to secede from Kerala and join the Tamil Nadu.

* * *

In this context, it is interesting to note that a Madras Minister has found out a new method to overcome the language barriers which cut across the State. Dr. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, who hails from a Kannada district, had to address an exclusively Tamil audience at a political conference. When called upon to speak, he drew out a sheet of paper and began reading his address in Tamil, a language with which he was not familiar. Dr. Gowda was reading a manuscript written in Kannada script, a trans-literation of Tamil. Rajaji congratulated the Minister on his novel performance. This is an example which other leaders can profitably follow to gain working knowledge of the other languages and to soothe linguistic acerbities.

* * *

This incident recalls an episode of the late Shapurji Saklatwalla, a Communist member of the British Parliament, who was popularly known as "Comrade Sak." In 1929 when an inter-parliamentary union met in Berlin, "Comrade Sak", whose oratory was well known, spoke in English, but felt that his speech did not evoke a good response, as many in the audience did not understand English. A couple of days later, Saklatwalla made a longer and more impressive speech in German in faultless style, his voice rising at the right places, halting a little to impress on the audience, and even thumping the desk on appropriate occasions. This was a puzzle even to his British Comrades, who knew that he did not know a word of German. But the German Press was all praise for Saklatwalla's speech and congratulated him on his excellent German and splendid delivery.

To his British friends, "Comrade Sak" explained the riddle in private. Feeling his earlier speech had fallen rather flat, he got his English speech translated into German and then transcribed into Gujerati script with elaborate stage directions such as red pencil, blue pencil and other colour pencil markings, each suggesting a particular directive to raise or lower the voice or thump the desk. It was actually a Gujerati text that Saklatwalla read out, with the aid of the numerous directions, and passed for a first class German orator. These devices are good makeshift arrangements to bridge the gap between the leaders and people. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the national language is the only key to the heart of the masses.

Rajaji Returns A Bitter Man From Delhi

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

the State Government of late. In season and out of season, the employees are pressing their claim for equal treatment in this behalf not without justification. As is universally known, most of these employees fall under the category of the so-called middle class, who are the worst hit in the present unprecedented economic conditions of the country. The fact that the employees of the Central Government working side by side under similar conditions are allowed larger emoluments has been a genuine source of discontent and this has seriously impaired their efficiency.

"The State Government feel that this disparity can no longer be allowed to continue without serious detriment to the efficiency in the State Services. If it were merely a grievance arising out of the conditions of service of employees living in two different States, it would not have been a matter of concern to the State Government. This is a case of two categories of employees working under almost similar conditions of life and service but drawing totally different emoluments.

"To cite one simple case, a peon of the A.G.'s Office in Bangalore draws as much as a graduate clerk in the State service and more than double the emoluments of his compeer in the State Department, under the same roof.

"It would be too much to expect that these poor employees living a hand to mouth existence would appreciate the administrative difficulties confronting the State Government to bring their lot on par with those in the Central Services.

"The State Government are of the considered view that in a matter of this importance to the well-being of the country, the Central Government should so formulate its policies that they may not result in any embarrassment to the State Governments. After all, the State Governments constitute the limbs of the Central Government and efficiency in one is as important as in the other. If the State Governments are to raise the emoluments of their employees to the level of the Central Services, it will seriously affect their Nation-building Services, which are so vital for the future well-being of the country and the stability of the Central as well as State finances. For the above reasons, it is necessary that the Central Government should invariably consider the positions of the State Governments also before entering into any commitments in regard to the salaries and allowances of the Central Services in future.

THEIR DEMAND

"As regards the disparity now existing if the Central Government should consider that the existing rates of emoluments especially those relating to dearness allowance, medical benefits, special allowances for costliness of living and house-rent, irreducible, or unavoidable, the State Governments also should be assisted to extend similar benefits to their employees.

"Until this is done, the State employees are likely to harbour a feeling of just grievance, seriously impairing their efficiency."

It is very well for the Centre to urge that the States should consult it before levying fresh taxes. Does the Centre consult the States before setting up Committees, such as Gadgil Committee or the Film Enquiry Committee?

The Conference agenda was also faultily drawn up. There were thirteen items on the order paper all of which were highly controversial. Could anyone imagine that a two-day Conference could complete the whole agenda?

SINISTER TENDENCY

There is another, rather sinister almost Malan-like tendency growing up in India in general and amongst Congressmen in particular. This relates to the amendment of the Constitution. After years of debate and discussion, the Congress Party enacted the Constitution for India. The Constitution, in its turn, created the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution. There is always a demand to amend the Constitution whenever its interpretation does not suit the Congress Party. Why should people in this country blame Malan for doing almost the same thing. The Congress Party, thinks that it would always remain in office. Such a possibility should be ruled out. But the amending of the Constitution at the least provocation would set dangerous conventions, which the other parties may follow. This is not generally realised in this country.

Did Life Begin In Air, Not Sea?

Life may have begun on earth as a mist of tiny organisms, or a "biological aerosol," high in the atmosphere, rather than in steamy primeval seas, according to a view advanced by Heinz Haber of the U.S. Air Force Department of Space Medicine and reported in "Aviation Medicine." And life may today exist in that form on Venus, thought by many astronomers to be lifeless.

"In regard to Venus," Hubertus Strughold, another space-medicine expert, writes, "Haber presumes that life in the form of a biological aerosol may exist in certain strata of the Venusian atmosphere, where the temperature conditions for the existence of life are fulfilled.

"Haber further thinks it possible that life attempts to gain a first foothold on planets within their atmospheres in the form of these biological aerosols. There, life becomes a major factor in the development of the chemical constitution of planetary atmospheres. As a consequence, the living matter alters gradually its chemical and thermal environment by changing the atmosphere's constitution, its absorptive qualities regarding solar energy, and its proper radiation, until life may finally succeed in developing explosively.

"According to this concept, life does depend entirely on the chances of the creation of a suitable environment effected through inorganic processes on the surface and within the atmosphere of a planet; instead, life itself invades a planet and attempts to form an environment favourable for extensive development.

In the light of this concept, Venus and Earth can be considered as presently being in different stages of development."

RENT ACT IS BOON TO TENANTS

Association Chief Urges Extension For Five Years

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. G. DALVI, President of the Bombay Tenants' Association, told newsmen at a Press Conference this evening that his association wanted the Rent Act to continue for at least another five years as the Act was a "boon" to tenants.

Mr. Dalvi was acquainting the Press with the tenants' views on the questionnaire issued by the Rent Act Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Dalvi was of the opinion that the questionnaire suffered "from omissions of questions on certain important sections" of the Rent Act.

Referring to a memorandum submitted by the Property-owners' Association to the questionnaire he protested against their demand for an increase of 50 per cent and 25 per cent of rent on business and residential premises respectively on the ground that their reasons were not tenable. He said that the majority of property-owners did not entirely depend on rents for their livelihood and described their plea for increased rents for effecting repairs and alterations as "eye-wash."

Mr. Dalvi said that he was in complete accord with the Property-owners' Association when they asked for the abolition of the Requisition Act which he said was of no benefit to tenants and only served the purpose of Government servants.

He also requested the Government to consider the advisability of having special courts for the expeditious disposal of cases under the Rent Act.

Mr. R. B. Patel, a Committee member, said that the increase of six per cent in rent recommended by the Bombay Municipal Corporation was not "justified on any account."

Town Planning Scheme Ill-timed

PROPERTY OWNERS' OBJECTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that, would no useful purpose be served by appointing merely a Consultative Committee as contemplated under Rule 6 (3) of the Town Planning Act 1915, inasmuch as many property owners comprised in Town Planning Schemes Nos. 2, 3, and 4 had in their representation dated 16th April, 1952 and the Property Owners' Association in its representations dated 12th and 30th May, 1952, objected to the introduction of the various schemes for reasons embodied in the representations addressed to the Municipal Corporation and the Government, was expressed at a meeting of the owners of properties comprised in section 2 of Town Planning Scheme No. 4 (Parbhadevi—Mahim area), held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, last evening. Mr. P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner, presided.

The meeting, therefore, requested its Convener and the Chairman to convey to the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay that they (the Property Owners) were unable to co-operate in the formation of a scheme which would more harm than good to them and the residents of the locality and urged the Municipal Corporation to drop the Schemes.

Their objections were: (1) The scheme was ill-timed. (2) It applied to a developed area where betterment charges had already been paid by many property owners under past schemes of development of roads. (3) The selection of the area for the introduction of the scheme was arbitrary and haphazard. (4) No clarification had been made regarding the provision of heavy finances required for the introduction and implementation of the proposed Schemes which would impose a crippling burden on property owners and authorities concerned. (5) The Town Planning Schemes ran counter to the recommendations of the National Planning Commission.

Christmas And New Year Mails

SAFE DATES FOR POSTING

In accordance with the present schedule of sailings available to various foreign countries the public are advised that the following would be the safe dates for posting of christmas mails in India for foreign countries. Mails posted in India by these dates for despatch by surface routes could reasonably be expected to be delivered in time at the destinations:

Countries	Dates.
United Kingdom	8-11-1952
Europe, West Africa and Mediterranean Countries	8-11-1952
Egypt, Arabia, Suez	30-11-1952
Australia	17-11-1952
Far East, Strait Settlements, Hong Kong and Malaya	30-11-1952
Japan	13-11-1952
East and South Africa	31-10-1952
Persian Gulf	6-12-1952
U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America	3-11-1952

Christmas and new year mails can also be forwarded by airmail if paid with the requisite postage and air fee. The latest safe date for posting of such mails for the U.K., U.S.A., East and South Africa, Malaya, Australia and Countries in the Near and Far East, New Zealand, Fiji and other countries in Africa, Europe and America will be December 12, 1952. The public are also requested to allow an additional margin of one week for more distant destinations.

Anti-Corruption Drive On Railways

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Eight convictions were secured by the Special Police Establishment, Government of India, in connection with the anti-corruption drive on the railway during the quarter ended September, 1952.

The accused comprised a booking clerk, goods clerks, a signal fitter, an establishment head clerk, an assistant station master, a loco shed mukaddam and a fitter mistry.

The charges related to acceptance of illegal gratification, embezzlement of the sale proceeds of tickets and cheating the Railway Administration by using forged documents. The sentences of imprisonment ranged up to 1-1/2 years and fines amounted up to Rs. 1,000.

The offences were committed at Hathras, Olavakkot, Khurda Road, Tenali, Podanur, Dighwa Dubauli, Nagpur and Anarah.

Railway Official Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri S. C. Gurjar, Sub-Head, Workshop Accounts Office, Matunga, Central Railway, was convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay for committing criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of payments pertaining to special pay-sheets and unpaid wages of railway employees amounting to Rs. 1,764-1-0. The accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Dr. L.H. Bauer In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. L. H. Bauer, Secretary-General of the World Medical Association, arrived here by air from New Delhi today.

During his two-day stay in the city, Dr. Bauer will visit hospitals and other medical institutions in the city.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartak Shud 8, 2009
Muslim: Safar 6, 1372
Parsi: Ardibehesht 25, 1322
Sunrise 6-37 a.m.
Sunset 6-10 p.m.
Hightide 05-14, 17-13
Lowtide 11-52, 23-16.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

ALL-INDIA CONVENTION OF RACE RELATIONS: Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 10 a.m.

ANIMAL WELFARE WEEK CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE: Animal procession from Nariman Point, Back-Bay at 4-30 p.m. The procession after marching along Marine Drive will terminate at Chowpatty.

BLAVATSKY LODGE: Will observe United Nations' Day, 5-45 p.m.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA: Annual general meeting, Dhuru Hall, Dadar, 9 a.m.

BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE: Gopashtami Mahotsava celebration at Pinjrapole premises, Bhuleshwar, 10 a.m. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'Secret of Health' at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Party in honour of Dr. L. H. Bauer, President of American Medical Association, Bombay University Lawn, 4-30 p.m.

RASHTRIYA SWAYAMSEVAK SANGH: Inauguration of cow-slaughter prohibition campaign by Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, R.S.S. Chief, at Shivaji Park, 6 p.m.

B. P. T. GENERAL WORKERS' UNION: General body meeting of Union at Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. K. Sundaresa Iyer on 'Manickavachagar's Classic' at 6 p.m., today at Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "What is Soul knowing Itself." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Hurricane Havoc

ONE OF WORST IN CUBAN HISTORY

MIAMI, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter):—A hurricane with 165 miles an hour winds last night headed into the Florida Straits after lashing Cuba and injuring at least 70 people. It was one of the biggest in Cuban history.

The 7,139-ton Japanese freighter 'Yamafuku Maru' was blown aground on Cayo Breton reef about 175 miles south-west of the Cuban port of Cienfuegos but the crew was reported to be safe.

At Santa Isabel in Central Cuba 90 miles an hour winds uprooted big trees. Crop damage aggravated by heavy rains ended far beyond the actual path of the hurricane.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad, Demerara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on October 30, 1952 by R & O RMS "Strathaird." Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on October 29 will be included in the despatch.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan, (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on October 29, 1952 by BIMS "Daressa". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on October 28 will be included in the despatch.

Scouts Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI):—About hundred scout and guide teachers from 17 states in India will meet here in conference for five days from October 27 to discuss methods of making the country's scout and guide movement more "efficient and effective."

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—Programme, 07-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 08-15 D N Nadkarni, ramkali, 11-45 Y Purchit, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A Hussain, tabla, 13-40 Orch. concert, 17-30 D N Nadkarni, bhimpalas, 18-10 A Hussain, tabla, 18-30 Y Purchi, yaman, 19-00 Leela Mehta, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S K Abhyankar, 19-45 for industrial workers, 20-30 S. K. Abhyankar, vocal, patdeep, 20-45 Leela Mehta, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Turandot (Puccini).

VARIATIONS 353m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Hussain, table, 0-8-45 Anasuya Chaudhary, M Songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S K Abhyankar, gaud sarang, 13-00 N D Ghotapkar & party, abhang, 13-30 Geet, 13-50 Y Purchit, bhimpalas, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Anasuya Chaudhary, M songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Anasuya Chaudhry, M songs, 20-30 K S Pandya, H talk, 'varsha', 20-45 D N Nadkarni, M pad, 21-00 Vinodini Dixit, bhajan, 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 National prog.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD.

250m. 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 M A Ghanekar, deskar, 09-00 For children, 18-00 Kamalakshmi G Muzumdar, geets, 18-20 R Bhojak, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Miscellany (Ahm.), 19-00 M A Ghanekar, dhanashri, 19-15 R Bhojak, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M A Ghanekar, gauri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 R Bhojak, geets, 21-30 M A Ghanekar, bihag, 21-45 National prog.

RADIO CEYLON

25.03, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon camera club, 9-00 Pen friends corner, 9-15 Choice of people, 10-00 Jazz record shop, 10-30 Hindi progs., 11-45 Meet your favourite singer, 12-00 Modern concert hall, 12-30 BBC news, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 p.m. Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur hour. Hindi, 6-30 Lipton prog., 6-45 Hindi Progs., 7-00 Singing Americans. 7-15 Waltzes of the world, 7-45 The Lawrence Walk show, 8-00 Amateur hour, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Eventide echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

President To Broadcast

On October 26 at 8-30 P.M. All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a broadcast in English and Hindi by the President on the occasion of the Gosamavardhan Day.

It can be heard in all Bombay transmitters.

Talk In Hindi

Karuna Shankar Pandya will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Varsha" in the series "Shad Ritu" from All India Radio, Bombay on October 26 at 9-30 P.M.

It can be heard in all Bombay (353 and 61.98 metres).

Widespread Rain In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 25.

The following is the weather summary for Saturday, October 25, 1952:

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin, and occurred locally in Tamilnad and Mysore. A few showers have also been reported from Assam with an isolated heavy fall in south Tamilnad.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Uttar Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad, while night temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and north Tamilnad.

Observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. I.S.T. on October 25:

Ahmedabad	95	64	0	0—	0.3
BOMBAY	87	74	0	2.3	0
Calcutta	91	70	0	6.0+	2.0
Madras	94	79	0	4.9—	3.8
New Delhi	90	63	0	0—	0.3
Poona	92	66	0	2.2—	1.0
Sholapur	90	71	0	1.1—	1.6
Surat	93	70	0	0—	1.3

LIQUOR PERMITS TO FOREIGNERS

Government's Note

BOMBAY, Saturday: Under the amended Bombay Prohibition Act, foreigners whose temporary residence in India exceeds six months will now be eligible for "temporary resident's permits," and health permit holders will be debarred from offering drinks to other permit-holders, says a press note issued by the Government of Bombay today.

Temporary permits for the period ending March 31, 1953 will be issued on payment of requisite fees, the press note adds.

PAA Employee For The U.S.A.

Leaving for the U.S.A. on the 21st of the month is Soli R. C. Shroff, Sales Supervisor, Pan American World Airways, at Bombay. With 6 years in aviation, 33-year-old Mr. Shroff will have the experience of working in the New York office of Pan American World Airways and return to Bombay with first hand knowledge of the latest procedures in Sales and Reservations.

En route to the U.S.A., Mr. Shroff will fly the new Super Six Clipper of Pan American World Airways and will stop over at Beirut, Rome, Paris and London.

Brahma Parayan Yagna

Today 8-00 a.m. Flag Salutation by Shri Swami Swatantranandji Maharaj. 8-15 to 8-30 a.m. Introductory Address by Shri Pratapsinh Shoorji Vallabhdas and Shri Pandit Ramchandra Siddhantalankar. 8-30 to 9-00 a.m. Inaugural Address by Shri Vedacharya Pt. Satavalekarji. 9-00 to 9-30 p.m. Igniting the sacrificial fire by rubbing sticks of Arani wood. 9-30 to noon Brahma Parayana Yagna. 2-00 to 5-00 p.m. Yagna. 5-30 to 8-00 p.m. Prayer, Devotional song and Discourses by Swami Anand Saraswatiji Maharaj of Gangotri, Shri Pt. Rajguru Durendhra Shastriji of Delhi and Shri Acharya Medhavratji Kaviratna of Yeola, Nasik. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside.

Neptune Ball

A free round-trip ticket to Goa for the St. Francis Xavier Exposition will be given to the holder of the lucky number programme at the Neptune Ball. This open air, moonlight dance, in aid of Dr. Verrier Elwin's Tribal Welfare and Research Fund, will be held on the seashore at the Bandstand, Bandra, Saturday November 1st, from 8-30 p.m. to 1 p.m. Tickets, at only Rs. 5 each, are available from S. Rose & Co. and the Bandra Gymkhana.

War Criminal Freed

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): United States authorities in Germany today released another war criminal, Hermann Giesler, from the army controlled prison at Landsberg Bavaria.

SCIENCE BEHIND PURDAH IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6 col. 4)

the evidence was still legal tender throughout the world of science.

STALIN TAKES A HAND

All this was true until 1929. But in that year, Stalin having taken over complete control of affairs, several changes began to take place in the management of scientific research. Scientists were no longer allowed to enter or to leave Russia except for political purposes and under political restraint.

Political newspapers, began to take a hand in the direction of scientific thought. Conferences were arranged for scientific discussion in which political pressure could be publicly brought to bear on scientists. At these conferences political orthodoxy began to be demanded. Since (as the Soviet Encyclopaedia says in 1938) science can develop further only on a basis of Marxism, any scientific discovery which conflicts with Marxism (or with the Communist Party's interpretation of it) must be a mistake, must therefore be a betrayal of the people.

With the grim background of the purges and the quiet disappearance from time to time of professors and directors of Research Stations—astronomers and mathematicians, soil scientists and psychologists—who had ventured not to agree with official political opinions on scientific matters, a notable change in the intellectual climate of Russian science could be observed.

IN LEASH

It was most easily seen at international conferences outside Russia. In place of the scholarly and polite individuals who used to attend such conferences—men capable of taking part in serious scientific discussion often in two or three foreign languages—there appeared a new type of scientists. Orderly groups of closely-marching men, men who would speak nothing but Russian, men who would read extracts in Russian from the writings of J. V. Stalin or of some other Marxist authority, men who would not answer questions on scientific matters without twenty-four hours' notice, men who would not part company with the rest of the group without the permission of—shall we say?—a non-scientific chaperone.

What did this change mean? What was actually happening in Russia? Naturally, of the physical sciences, related as they are to warfare, we cannot expect to know much. The reports of their conferences are not published; nor are they referred to in the Russian press. But of the biological sciences we know everything we want to know.

PROGRESS OF BIOLOGY

While Marx was interested in biology for its materialistic teaching and evolutionary conclusions, Lenin recognised its supreme importance for agriculture which was as it remains the foundation of Russian national life. He accordingly established in 1921 the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. At its head he put Nikolai Vavilov, then thirty-five years of age, a man with imagination and leadership so balanced as to leave his mark on history.

Vavilov was povided with unlimited resources of men and land and, although equipment and education were lacking, in twelve years he achieved wonders. He built a chain of research stations all over the Soviet Union. He explored the principal regions of the world for new plants of use for food or industry. And his published results made him chiefly responsible for our modern notoins of the origin and of the improvement of cultivated plants.

Vavilov's immense organisation for the improvement of Russian agriculture became, in the eyes of Western science, the symbol of the progress and enlightenment of the Soviet Government—a progress and enlightenment which stood in such striking contrast to British and American achievements in this field.

ADVENT OF LYSENKO

But Vavilov was not a Communist. On the contrary he was a student of genetics and a member of the pre-revolutionary cultured class. He was attacked by the opponents of genetics and of Western science. The attack by 1933 became coherent and articulate under the direction of Trofim Lysenko, a worker in one of Vavilov's Ukrainian agricultural stations, who was also a Communist Party member. This man was scientifically illiterate but obsessed with a Hitlerian belief in his own institutions. By long intrigue and agitation he finally in 1940, secured the dismissal of Vavilov to whose vacant in nature, as it is understood in offices he was at once appointed. In a few months Vavilov was arrested and in 1942 died, apparently in the Mogadan concentration camp.

Lysenko has now controlled the whole of Russian agricultural research for ten years. The results we can judge from his own statements.

He has published two full accounts of his views of heredity development, and life in general. These are based not on experimental evidence of what happens Western and bourgeois countries, but on oracular statements of what ought to happen in view of the well-known fact that nature works on the priciples discovered by Marx and Engels and later elaborated by Lenin and Stalin.

PURGE OF SCIENTISTS

The first of these revelations of Lysenko appeared as a booklet in 1943. The second was incorporated in an address to a conference of the Lenin Academy in 1948. It ended with a note that his views had been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This second and politically binding statement was followed by a decree of the governing body of the Soviet Academy of Sciences abolishing the teaching of genetics in Russia and dismissing its own secretary and half-a-dozen Directors of Research Institutes.

They had pandered, it was said, to the claims of genetics and of Western Science.

All criticism of the official government view on the scientific principles governing life was thus abolished. There could be no further divergence of opinion between Science and Marxism because they were both to be expounded by the same authority.

The situation was just the same as that which arose between Science and the Catholic Church in the time from Roger Bacon to Galileo.

In Moscow, as formerly in Rome, the scientists were confuted by quotation from the scriptures, they were denounced for their errors with moral fervour, they confessed that they had been wrong, they recanted their heretical opinions, and they were punished with removal from public life or, if they were fortunate, with remedial exercises.

It might be thought that under such a system scientific discovery would cease. It has not, however, been as simple as that. From time to time Lysenko and his friends continue to announce discoveries. They are indeed far more remarkable than those of former times. It is the business of scientists, Marx has said, not merely to understand nature but to change it. And change it they do.

In a lecture in 1948, Lysenko showed the Medical Academy how to do it. In 1949 viruses and bacteria had been created by a lady in Moscow, Lepeshinskaya, from white of egg.

Life thus came into being from the non-living, a worthy achievement of Marxist science leaving behind the outmoded experiments of the bourgeois reactionary Pasteur, who claimed one hundred years ago to have disproved spontaneous generation.

The following year (not to be outdone) Lysenko announced his own victory over nature: rye had been produced from wheat. Not once but—according to Pravda (3rd November, 1950)—two hundred times were rye grains found growing on wheat ears.

Thus, freed from the trammels of bourgeois idealism, Soviet scientists working for socialist progress were able to observe the origin of new species by means hitherto deemed impossible.

'DOUBLE-THINK'

These processes of thought and methods of deception would astound us were they not so closely paralleled by the arguments we see advanced from day to day by Soviet statesmen and diplomats in the wider field of world affairs.

They involve the practice of what the late George Orwell called 'double-think', a practice whose success as a means of deluding simple people is continually repeated and continually surpasses our expectation.

The success, however, is political. As a means of destroying the liberties of nations, no weapon can equal it. But, in the long run, man cannot live by politics alone. Bread is needed.

Lysenko's hallucinations, the bogus scientific discoveries which are published in Pravda, do not increase the yield of grain. And the yield of grain in Soviet Russia per head of the population has not increased since the Russian Revolution.

Indeed after thirty-four years of agitation, education, mechanisation, collectivisation and ruthlessly regimented progress in all directions, the EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT VITAL QUANTITY HAS DIMINISHED.

LAST RESORT

The fact is that the method of blundgeoning the Russian people into following the way of life laid down for them by Stalin since 1928 has proved disappointing in many directions. But in one direction it will prove disastrous. So far as scientific discovery is concerned it has had the one permanent effect of exterminating or expelling the best scientists in Russia and thereby stamping out the traditions of scientific method in the country.

In consequence the Soviet Government has been left dependent for scientific discovery on applying the hand-to-mouth expedient of finding out, by hook or by crook, what the bourgeois scientist has done, AFTER he has done it.

The Soviet Government's facilities for these operations are unrivalled and results are a constant threat to the peace of the world. But they do not provide the means of sustaining indefinitely the life and power of a great empire.

Thus Communism began on the basis of a doctrine invented agreeably to science and to scientists. But in order to enjoy the absolute power he had seized, the Communist dictator felt he had to make science and scientists agreeable to Communism; to make it and them (like everything else in his country) obedient weapons in his own hands. In doing so he has destroyed the virtue of science itself and the poor thing he has left is no longer an instrument he can use for dominating the world.

Need For All Weapons

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): A Rio City councillor drew a revolver on a political opponent in the Council room yesterday.

He was disarmed after firing one ineffectual shot.

He then pulled out a dagger but was again disarmed by municipal guards.

Undeterred the councillor seized a microphone and threw it at his opponent hitting him on the head. Taking to his heels the councillor ran from the council room.

Cause of the row: The Council had just approved a bill to raise Rio's sales tax by two per cent to five per cent.

France Rejects Offer Of Germany On Saar

PARIS, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): France last night turned down West Germany's new offer on the Saar question after Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, had conferred for nearly five hours with the Saar Premier, Herr Johannes Hoffman and a delegation of seven from the Parliament.

POWER SUPPLY TO KOLHAPUR

Progress Of Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Project

'THE scheme is to open out a vista of possibilities and ever-increasing value in the State by adding to productive power of the people with the increase in agricultural produce and development of industries and manufacture,' said Dr. M. Visweswarayya who developed the Krishnaraj Sagar Scheme in Mysore State when the plan of the Radhanagari Hydro-electric Project was considered by the former Kolhapur State in 1939.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2 crores and 45 lakhs and up to June last a total expenditure of about Rs. 1 crore and 46 lakhs has been incurred. The project supplies the demand for electricity of Kolhapur city partially and the balance of power is supplied by a diesel electric power-house.

Transformer equipment will be shortly installed and it will then be possible to meet the full demands of Kolhapur and also the requirements of diesel engines used for lift irrigation purposes. It is also proposed to supply the Radhanagari power to Ichalkaranji and Jaisingpur which possess powerloom and small industries.

After the former Kolhapur State was merged with Bombay and re-formed into a separate district, the entire administration system was brought in line with that of the rest of our State and the Radhanagari Hydro-electric Project also was taken over for execution by the Government of Bombay.

The catchment area of the river above the dam is 42.5 square miles. The masonary dam, including the 200 feet long earthern bund, is 3,700 feet long, 126 feet high above the river bed and is intended to store 122 feet depth of water. The height above the deepest foundation is 140 feet and the width of dam at this depth is about 101 feet. The total storage capacity is 8,450 million cubic feet. A motorable roadway of 18 feet width is constructed on the top of the dam.

DAM AND POWER-HOUSE

The dam has three sluices for (1) flood disposal, (2) irrigation and (3) power generation. As the terrain is unsuitable for irrigation canals, lift-irrigation is used for pumping water from the river. A power-house is constructed 70 feet away from the rear face of the dam and at right angle to it and four generators of 1,200 KW capacity each and four turbines are installed. The power generation will be 1,640 KW average and 5,000 KW peak.

RELIEF IN SUBMERGED AREAS

The construction of the reservoir has involved submerging of 4,000 acres of land comprising mostly of forest and KHARAB land. Eight villages were also submerged in the lake. Government, in order to give full relief to the villagers and minimize hardship for them, has put up houses of a type design in consultation with them.

Such of them as wanted to construct their own houses were given cash compensation to be paid in three instalments as construction progressed. The village sites and roads were laid out and water supply arrangements made by Government either by sinking wells or by improving the existing springs.

KING BROADCASTS MUSIC

BANGKOK, (P T I-Reuter): Compositions by King Phumibhon Aduldet of Thailand (Siam) are to be broadcast daily from Amporn villa, his temporary residence in Bangkok, it was officially announced.

The Public Relations Department, on orders from the Cabinet has presented the jazz-loving monarch with a 150-watt radio transmitter costing £1.100 sterling.

NEED FOR STUDY OF FACTS

C.P. Ramaswami's Plea

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Inaugurating the Council of Public Affairs on Wednesday at the Gokhale Hall, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar stressed the need for approaching problems facing them with an open mind. He pointed out that careful and statistical study of facts and research were essential at the present moment.

Mr. V. K. N. Chari, General Secretary, explained the aims and objects of the Council. The Council, he said, would work for public welfare on a non-official basis owing no allegiance to any political party or creed. It would arrange discussions on problems of public interest and importance and help crystallise informed public opinion.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in his address, said that the objective of the Council to undertake a careful statistical survey of the tendencies and the results of g o vernmental and public policies and publish the studies, was bound to be invaluable. Its objectives were specially important at the present juncture.

The speaker also emphasised the importance of arousing the civic sense and said that the Council would have justified itself if it gave proper expression to the idea of the sanctity of civic entity. He added that the danger today was the continuance of invectives, direct action and despising of learning. Today the need arose all the more for careful study, accumulation and research taking note of the example of other countries and races and making themselves worthy of the heritage of India and the architects of the Constitution. The problems were much more complicated than before. Conflicting ideologies thundered at their doors. They had to make their own choice. They should try to follow the old path but in a new way.

NEW GUINEA ISSUE

Indonesian's Assurance

AMSTERDAM, October 25 (PTI-Reuter). Indonesia will not raise the Western New Guinea dispute with Holland at the United Nations, Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Mukarto said at Schiphol airport, near here last night.

He had arrived by air from Indonesia on his way to New York to lead the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Saying Indonesia's present Cabinet was "the first really strong Cabinet Indonesia has ever had." Mr. Mukarto declared that the recent demonstrations in Jakarta were due to the people being dissatisfied with Parliament.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister said his country would like to see Tunis given independence.

"We believe Tunis and France should hold talks on the problem under supervision of the United Nations."

MILL CLOTH CESS FOR HANDLOOM FUND

Six Crore Yield Per Year

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS ADVISORY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI).

THE Government of India have set up an All-India Handloom Board to advise the Government on problems of the handloom industry. It will replace the present Standing Handloom Committee.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India will be the Chairman of the Board which will have 16 members. Additional members will be appointed as and when necessary.

HANDLOOM FUND

The Government also propose to create a Handloom Fund, from which grants or loans will be made for financing, in whole or in part, activities necessary for the development and improvement of the handloom industry.

It is understood the fund will be raised from a cess of three pies per yard on mill-made cloth. On the basis of the textile industry's annual production of 4,000 million yards, the cess is estimated to yield Rs. six crores a year. The Commerce and Industry Minister is expected to move a bill in the coming session of Parliament to obtain powers to levy the cess.

OBJECTIVE

Among the purposes for which loans or grants could be made are ensuring a steady and adequate supply of suitable yarn to the handloom industry, including the holding of stocks where necessary; establishing marketing organisations in the country and abroad; promoting research, improvements in design, etc., and better techniques of production; training of personnel, arranging for improved equipment, prescribing standards of quality and the establishment of machinery to maintain those standards; and encouraging co-operative effort amongst handloom weavers.

The functions of the Board will be, besides advising Government generally on the problem of the handloom industry, to examine schemes for the improvement and development of the handloom industry, and to make their recommendations for assistance from the Handloom Fund.

MEMBERS

The members of the Board are Mr. Abdul Quiyam Ansari, Hibar, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Chairman, District Industrial Co-operative Society, Belgaum; Mr. M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, Vice-President, Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society, Madras; Mr. Y. N. Paonikar, Secretary, All-India Weavers' Congress, Nagpur; Mr. M. Somappa, President, Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society, Yemmiganur, Mr. K. Sundaram, the Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Singanallur, P. O. Coimbatore; the Director of Cottage Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow or his nominee; the Additional Director of Industries, Government of Bihar, Patna, or his nominee; the Director of Commerce and Industries, Government of Hyderabad, or his nominee; the Director of Controlled Commodities, Government of Madras or his nominee; the Director of Industries, Government of Madhya Bharat, Indore, or his nominee; the Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Government of Bombay, or his nominee; the Joint Textile Commissioner to the Government of Bombay; the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras or his nominee and the Director (Yarn and Handlooms) Office of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay (Secretary).

Knighthood By 'Phone

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPA): Atomic scientist W. G. Penney learned over the radio that Queen Elizabeth had granted him knighthood because even Prime Minister Winston Churchill's office could not get his hush-hush home telephone number, it was learned today.

Churchill told his Secretary to phone Mr. Penney on Thursday night that the Queen had knighted him because of his direction of Britain's highly successful atomic bomb test in Australia.

Mr. Penney had gone home and the Secretary asked the post office—British telephones are government-owned — for the number.

The supervisor refused to give it, even when he was told that it was Churchill calling.

JALMANDIR THEFT CASE

SATARA, Oct. 25 (UPI): The City Magistrate of Satara today granted 14 days postponement in the Jalmandir theft case on the prosecution application praying that further postponement was necessary for investigation as the stolen silver articles had been found. The prosecution alleged that they had information that accused Apte had connection with the property found and that the stolen property was hidden by him somewhere.

The pleaders of all the accused opposed the postponement application.

AHMEDABAD DECISION

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25 (PTI): A meeting of the representatives of the leading trade organisations of Ahmedabad decided here this evening to observe 'hartal' on November 1, when the Multi-Point Sales Tax Act would come into operation. The Citizens' Multi-Point Sales Tax Committee of Ahmedabad has also given a call to observe 'Hartal' on November 1.

Nehru Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI). Prime Minister Nehru and party returned to New Delhi this evening after a seven-day tour of Assam.

ADVICE TO CONGRESSMEN

AGARTALA, October 25 (PTI): The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, met Congress workers at Agartala before leaving by plane for New Delhi this morning, and is reported to have told them that it was internal strife and not any outside force which could weaken the Congress organisation.

Earlier, Mr. Nehru accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, laid the foundation-stone of a hospital at Birendranagar.

NEXT TASK

In an address at the ceremony, Mr. Nehru said the pilgrimage of Swaraj had been completed, but another pilgrimage had yet to take place, that of wiping out poverty and unemployment.

The pilgrims were the thirty-six crores of the Indian people. Every one had a right to join in that pilgrimage, including the tribal people.

The Prime Minister appealed for voluntary labour to take part in the building work of the Community Projects.

In Tripura, the main problem was communications. This could be solved and thousands of miles of roads built by the villagers themselves.

The Prime Minister met a group of tribal people from Halam just before his departure from Agartala for New Delhi.

U. N. POSTPONES DEBATE ON CHINA REPRESENTATION

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The General Assembly decided today by a vote of 42 to seven, with 11 abstentions, to postpone for the duration of its present session the question of Chinese representation.

The decision was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Credentials Committee which had rejected a Soviet demand that it recommend the ousting of the Nationalist Chinese in favour of the Chinese Communist Government.

The Soviet Union proposed in another resolution to the Assembly that the credentials of the Chinese Nationalist delegation be declared invalid, but after approving the Credentials Committee's report the Assembly decided by 45 votes to 6, with four abstentions, not to vote on the Soviet proposal.

Demonstrators Hold Up Refugee Train

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (PTI).

THE West Bengal Government's efforts to send fifteen hundred East Bengal refugees to rehabilitation sites in Orissa were foiled—at least for today—by a group of demonstrators who held up the special train carrying the refugees at Dum Dum, a wayside station, five miles from Sealdah, Calcutta.

About half of 1,500 refugees in the special train and the demonstrators swelled by those who later refused to proceed to Orissa were debating till late at night whether they should go to rehabilitation sites outside Bengal.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI):— The draft five-year plan in its broad aspects was considered by the Advisory Board of the Planning Commission which concluded its three-day session in New Delhi this evening.

Latest From Iran

TEHERAN, Oct. 25 (PTI): The Shah today signed the Majlis (Lower House) bill restricting Senators' tenure of office to two years, Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi announced here.

It was learned that British Minister George Middleton and a few of his officers were leaving by car for Baghdad.

FIRE EXCHANGED ON INDO-PAK BORDER

A Few Policemen Injured In Four-hour Engagement

AMRITSAR, Oct. 25 (PTI).

FIRE was exchanged between Indian Punjab and Pakistan Punjab armed Police on the Daoke-Bhandi Jatan Mochi border, about 25 miles from here, for over four hours on October 23, official sources revealed here today.

No casualty is reported on the Indian side, while a few policemen on the Pakistan side are reported to have been injured.

According to the sources, when the members of the irrigation department of Indian Punjab were surveying the Daoke village on the border, with a view to introduce drainage system there, the Pakistan border police objected to it on the plea that the water would enter into their territory through Hadiara Mullah. The Indian survey party was reported to have told the Pakistan policemen that since Daoke village was in Indian territory, they had no right to interfere in the matter.

These sources said that when the Pakistan police fired with sten guns, the Indian Punjab armed policemen who were accompanying the survey party returned the fire in self-defence.

The exchange of fire which started at 2.30 P. M. continued till 6.30 P. M.

DELHI REFUTES PAK PRESS REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Official sources in Delhi today characterised as "pure fantasy" and "completely false", Pakistani press reports that certain elements in India were preparing anti-Muslim plans. These reports emanating from Karachi, they said, were badly timed even as propaganda and had been played up in the Pakistan press probably to divert attention from the deteriorating administrative and political conditions in East Pakistan, which resulted in the recent exodus of non-Muslims into India."

"The Publication of these sensational but baseless reports in the Pakistan Press", they said, "may incite Muslim citizens of Pakistan against non-Muslim citizens unless the Government of Pakistan take immediate action to remove the impression created by this Karachi report".

PURE FANTASY

The reports alleged that rapid communal organisations in India had unitedly set up a committee with intent to work out anti-Muslim plans with police help. Official circles said that this was pure fantasy and neither the Government of India nor the West Bengal Government were aware of any such committee having been set up with the intent alleged. The only organisation, meeting in Calcutta, was an All-India Convention proposed to be held on November 1, to consider the problem created by the exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal.

The conveners of the Convention had urged the Government of India to drop "its policy of drift and appeasement" but had made it clear that any oppression of minorities in India would divert the whole movement into wrong channels and would defeat their basic obpective. By no stretch of imagination, therefore, could this convention be considered as a threat to minorities in India. In the circumstances the Pakistan report was mischievous and illtimed, the sources said.

Dawn Reports Contradicted

PATNA, Oct. 25 (PTI): The Bihar Government in a press note issued yesterday described as "fantastic nonsense" on reports published in the Pakistan paper, "Dawn" of Karachi, that more than thousand Muslims had been arrested in Bihar recently.

It also said that reports in the same paper of chaining of Muslims and attack on Muslims by a Hindu mob in Dohar village were false.

Declared To Be Evacuee Properties

HYDERABAD, Oct. 25 (PTI):— All properties belonging to Mr. Abdul Raheem, former Minister in the Laik Ali Cabinet have been declared to be evacuee properties.

Mr. Raheem recently left for Pakistan.

Stop Press

LALL FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (UPI):— To expedite verification of agricultural claims from West Pakistan displaced persons living in Bombay State, the chief claims Commissioner, Mr. I. M. Lall, is flying on Sunday to Bombay, it is understood.

Mr. Lall is expected to stay in Bombay for a week.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO NATION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (UPI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, has donated all his earnings from his books to the nation, it was gathered here.

He has created a trust called "Rajendra Prasad Granthavali Trust," to which the royalties he receives from the sale of his books, Rs 25,000 annually, have been pledged. The trust will also receive a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 which the President has earned from the books already sold.

BURMA'S PRINCES

RANGOON, Oct. 25 (PTI): Burma's princely rulers today announced they have decided to surrender their administrative powers to the people as a major step towards the democratisation of the country.

INDIAN WRESTLER WINS INTERNATIONAL EVENT

MADRAS, Oct. 25 (PTI): Dara Singh, Indian wrestling champion, was pronounced winner in the "main event" of the international "American Free Style" wrestling exhibition held here this evening. Tiger Holden 'the Australian Terror' and the champion of Australia who wrestled with Dara Singh was disqualified in the fifth round for having disobeyed the umpires' instructions repeatedly.

People's Drive To End Apartheid

C. P. RAMASWAMY ON HEARTENING FEATURES

Call To U.N. To Take Action

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR in his presidential address to the All-India Convention of Race Relations said here today that the Convention was an attempt to resolve the South African question by the mode of direct approach, not by a Government to another Government but by one peopleto another people."

He said that the attempt might be regarded as a process of quickening the conscience of the people at large and as equivalent to a referendum of human values. The Convention aimed at strengthening those forces, Governmental and non-official, that had till now utilised and exhausted all normal diplomatic methods.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Over 50 delegates from all over the country are attending the two-day session of the Convention at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Also present were Father Harold Satched, who has first-hand information of the working of the "Apartheid" policy of Dr. Malan in South Africa, and Rev. Father R. S. Modak, who has specially come from New York to attend the Convention. Mrs. Dorothy Norman, an ardent fighter in the cause of India in the United States, also attended today's session for some time.

Mr. Aiyar said that the Convention was based on the realisation that in South Africa as elsewhere, there are large, though not at present, influential groups favourable to the idea of racial equality and the sanctity and validity of human rights as well as to the promotion of world peace. The appeal of the Convention was directed to those "righteous-minded persons of European descent who are opposed to the present legislation and administration and wish to annul the present policy."

VITAL TEST

Surveying the problem of racial segregation, Mr. Aiyar said that "the South African exampie is regarded all over the world as the vital test of the attitude of the white to the coloured population when both live in the same community."

He said that wholesale urbanisation consequent upon rapid industrialisation of South-Africa had been the main cause of racial tension as it had given rise to a growing and prosperous proproletariat class comprising of coloured African and Indian elements who were considered as an inevitable threat to white supremacy.

"As a reaction, a white labour policy has been developed designed to drive the non-European population into the unskilled labour market. Although this process hinders the economic growth of the country, nevertheless, it is indulged in because of the insistence on the racial ideology."

HEARTENING FEATURES

One of the most "heartening features" to emergy from the situation was the integrity and independence of Cape Supreme Court which showed that "there still exist many elements and groups in South Africa that are conscious of human rights and willing to champion them."

The over-whelming vote taken by the Unted Nations Assembly on October, 17, to include the South African question and the recial segregation policy on its agenda was another heartening feature, Mr. Aiyar said. Twenty-two leading South Africans, including four members of the Parliament, eight University lecturers, a Bishop and other religious leaders and a former Judge, he added, had openly pleaded for a policy that would offer the non-whites a reasonable status in the common society.

The General Assembly of Pressbyterian Churches of South Africa had also "unfinchingly proclaimed that the racial problem between the whites and the blacks could not be solved on the lines of repression and injustice." The South African Bureau of Racial Relations was also doing sterling work, he added.

IN EXCELSIS

Mr. Aiyar said that social discrimination had spread to such an extent that Airway Companies in S. Africa had been compelled to provide separate had covers for Europeans and non-Europeans and to ensure that they were laundered separately.

The political situation in South Africa in terms of franchise was such that two and half million Europeans elected 150 members to the Parliament, one million coloured people elected four European members, the natives in the Cape would have three European members; four Senators would represent eight and half million natives, one Senator one million coloured people and the Indians would have no representation at all.

"In this melancholy state of affairs, it is nevertheless satisfactory to note that most countries in the world, have denounced the Apartheid policy of Dr. Malan and the resultant racial persecution

NEED FOR ACTION

He commended the views of Governor Bajpai that a mere theoretical policy on the part of the UN had to be deprecated and supported his plea for the appointment of a Commission to actively investigate the conditions prevailing in South Africa.

Mr. Aiyar welcomed the cooperation and harmony forged between the nine million Africans and coloured people on the one hand and the 300,000 Indians, who had belatedly realised that complete co-operation with the African could alone lead to a reversal of the Apartheid policy.

HUMBLE BEGINNING

Earlier, Mr. Chimanlal B. Parikh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming Mr. Aiyar and the guests said that the Convention was "just a humble beginning" but it was intended to continue the work and try to stir the better conscience of the world "till people like Malan and his kind see light."

Emphasising the non-official character of the Convention, which, he said was not due to any lack of Government sympathy, Mr. Parikh asserted that the movement had been launched as a people's movement to support the people in South Africa and the Passive resisters, in particular.

He supported the appeal issued by the Indian National Congress for funds to help and support the passive resisters "as it is our duty to help the suppressed nations to gain their freedom by all possible means, moral as well as financial."

Messages of good wishes and congratulations were received from, amongst others, the World Federation of Trade Unions of New York, the Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation which has extended its full support to the work of the Convention, the Liberal Party in the United Kingdom, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.

A SUGGESTION

Swami Bon Maharaj addressing the gathering said that India should send 500 "harbingers of peace and love" to South Africa to win over the hearts of the whites, including Dr. Malan. He said that India had always shown the path of peace to the world as it transcended the barriers of time and the limitations of space in its appraisal of knotty problems.

Mr. U. K. Oza said that the Convention aimed at "not waging a physical war" against the South African Government but at creating a fund of goodwill and mobilise world opinion which would make the Malan Government topple down.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Sahagal warned that if the "fire of racial hatred" were not put out in time, it would not only spread to the rest of the African continent but engulf the whole world. He pleaded for a spirit of friendship and brotherhood which alone could quench this fire. He said that India was traditionally suited for this task.

The gathering was treated to devotional music during a ten-minute recess.

The session will continue its deliberation at two sittings tomorrow when a number of draft resolutions condemning the Apartheid policy would be considered.

India's Envoy To Ceylon

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI):—Mr. C. P. N. Singh, till recently India's Ambassador to Nepal, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, it was officially announced today.

He will take up his new assignment early in December.

H-BOMB TO GO OFF NEXT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPA): The next big atomic news expected is the disclosure that the United States has exploded the world's first hydrogen super-bomb.

Natal Leader Warns Malan

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 25 (PTI).

SOUTH AFRICAN Government was urged to start immediate negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan over the problem of treatment of South African Indians in a speech last night by Mr. Douglas Mitchell, leader of the United Party in Natal.

Referring to a recent statement by the South African Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan that he would exempt Natal from Apartheid regulations and Indians and Africans could have vote in Natal if Natal wanted it, Mr. Mitchell said "Malan should be ashamed of himself for poking fun at Natal. Instead he should be telling us how he proposes to settle the matter of dispute over the treatment of South African Indians."

India and Pakistan wanted to see South Africa alienated from any support at the United Nations, he said.

It would be an evil day if South Africa walked out of the United Nations.

Kidwai's Reply To Critics

RICE ALONE WILL BE UNDER CONTROL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA CITY, Oct. 25.

"I AM trying to find out how the decontrol of foodgrains is coming in the way of economic planning, when it will put more purchasing power in the hands of producers of grains who constitute about eighty per cent of the country's total population" remarked Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Food Minister, in reply to the criticism against his food policy voiced in the meeting of the Planning Commission Advisory Board in Delhi.

He said that the controls applied during the war years were necessitated to guard the interests of the consumers as against the rising prices. But the policy of decontrol as adopted by the Central Government now was sure to enhance the purchasing power of the producers in the rural areas.

Mr. Kidwai who was discussing the food policy with a group of members of parliament and state legislators from Poona said that he was not in favour of controls which enabled one part of the country to get foodgrains at cheap rates depriving the producer of sufficient price incentive, while, the urban people from the other part were made to pay higher prices.

Mr. Kidwai hinted at the possibility of control over the movement of foodgrains, other than wheat and rice, to be lifted with effect from November 1 within the "food zones" to be announced early next week.

It was also proposed to lift the control on the movement of wheat within the "food zones" early in March next, when the new wheat crop would be available in the market.

Rice, however, would be the only commodity to remain under control.

Mr. Kidwai expressed the hope that he would be able to distribute wheat by March next year at a lower rate than at present, as the Central Government had bought a large quantity of wheat from the international wheat board at a price of about rupees sixteen per maund at landed cost.

Later in the evening, Mr. Kidwai attended an at home along with the delegates of the Deccan Sugar Technologists Convention given by the Poona University. Mr. Kidwai left for Lonavla by road and will go to Bombay tomorrow morning to resume his discussions with the State Food Ministers in Bombay.

Gopalakrishna, joint secretary, food ministry, and Mr. S. R. Krishnaswamy, director-general of food have been taking part in the discussion so far.

A tentative proposal for decontrol of foodgrains, to be implemented "quickly but gradually", will be placed before the state food ministers tomorrow, according to circles, close to Mr. Kidwai.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, food Minister of Madras, who was scheduled to leave today, is understood to have agreed to a request by Mr. Kidwai to remain in Bombay and participate in the talks tomorrow and the day after.

APPEAL TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

POONA, Oct. 25 (PTI).

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, today appealed to the sugar factories in the country to evolve a formula by which the prices of cane could be fixed on the recovery of sugar. Only by such means, he said, India would be able in a few years to compete with world sugar prices.

Mr. Kidwai, who was inaugurating the ninth annual convention of the Deccan Sugar Technologists Association, said that during last year, out of a total production of fifteen lakh tons, India was able to consume a little over ten lakh tons, because of the high price of sugar. The aim of the factories should be to produce sugar at as low a price as possible, so that it would enable the country to compete with the prevailing world prices. He pointed out that the commodity, much more refined than produced in India, was being sold at a lower price in Ceylon and other countries. The Minister disclosed that he had invited the advice of sugar experts in the country so as to enable him to assess the price of the cane bearing in relation with the price of sugar.

Mr. Gulabchand Hirachand, who presided over the convention, said that the State Government was completely indifferent in the matter of research in spite of a sum of rupees sixty lakhs collected by government in the form of cane cess for the purpose, and the industry was not informed as to what was being done with the money. Neither the agricultural side not the manufacturing side had benefited even to the extent of a single pie by way of research leading to increase.

ON U. N. COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS, October 25 (PTI-Reuter): Columbia, the Lebanon and Denmark were elected by the General Assembly today to two years terms on the Security Council beginning next year.

Delhi Perturbed Over Ceylon Govt. Move

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI).

THE reported attitude of the Ceylon Government not to abide by the Privy Council's judgment in regard to liberal interpretation of certain franchise rights of Indian citizens has come as "a disappointment" to the Government of India.

An official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs said here today that the disappointment was all the more keen, in view of the fact that only recently the Ceylon Government had removed some of the difficulties of Ceylon Indians in registering themselves as Ceylon citizens.

The spokesman was commenting on the Ceylon Government's announcement that it was taking steps to amend the Indian and Pakistani (residents) Citizenship Act, 1949, to cover the lacuna in the act disclosed by the recent Privy Council judgment.

Food Talks Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Food talks in Bombay that were going on for the past five days are expected to reach a crucial stage tomorrow, when the food ministers of Hyderabad, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh will participate in the discussions.

The Food Ministers of Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Madras and Bombay have had talks with Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Minister for Food.

Mr. Vishnu Sahay, secretary, food ministry, will arrive here tomorrow morning to be in time for the conference. Mr. P. A.

INDIA FACING CERTAIN DEFEAT IN 2ND TEST

Pakistan 'Tail' Takes Total To 331

WILL AMARNATH SAVE INNINGS DEFEAT?

LUCKNOW, October 25 (PTI).

INDIA was facing defeat with fiftyfive runs behind Pakistan's first innings score of 331 and only the last second innings wicket left, at close of play today on the penultimate day of the second test against Pakistan. India had made 170 for nine wickets in the second innings. Their first innings score was 106.

Pakistan's medium pace bowler Fazal Mahmood brightened the chances of his country's first test victory by dismissing six Indian batsmen for forty runs. He bowled with vigour on the jute matting wicket.

After Mahmood Husein sent back Roy with only four on the board, Fazal played havoc into India's ranks by sending six more batsmen for the addition of 111 runs before tea. At tea he had a creditable analysis of 15.3-7-25-6.

Amarnath aided by an early "life" off Fazal, and Joshi, collared the Pakistan attack for a while to take the score to 170 before India lost two more wickets at close.

Nazar Mohammed, the Pakistan opener, steadily built up the Pakistan total and carried his bat with 124 after 517 minutes of play. He was mainly responsible for adding ninetytwo runs in seventyfive minutes this morning to Pakistan's overnight score of 239 for seven.

Nazar and Zulfiqar who resumed Pakistan first innings today, indulging in hectic hitting added sixty-three runs for the eight wicket before Zulfiqar was out lbw to Ghulam Ahmed. Zulfiqar, hitting merrily scored a six and four fours. Pakistan's tailend batsmen added twentynine runs more before they were all out for 331 after seventyfive minutes of play.

Pakistan had a commanding lead of 225 runs when Roy and Gaekwad opened India's second innings. While Roy was out in the third over from Mahmood Husein, Gaekwad played a confident innings hitting with carefree abandon to score thirtytwo runs.

QUICK CHANGES

Fazal Mahmood in a continuous spell of fifteen overs before tea dismissed Umrigar and Hiralal Gaekwad.

L. Amarnath

Amarnath & Joshi came together after tea and when the batsmen looked well settled, Kardar in a desperate effort to get an innings decision, rung a number of bowling changes.

Amir Elahi who came to bowl the last two overs dismissed Joshi and Ghulam Ahmed at 170. Joshi exhibited sound defence to score fifteen runs against a determined attack. Amarnath executed masterful pulls and drives to remain unbeaten with fifty. His innings was marred by a chance at six when Zulfiqar at square leg dropped him off Fazal.

FAZAL MAHMOOD

Pakistan pace bowler who bowled remarkably well to claim six of the first seven wickets in India's second innings. Fazal's analysis at the end of the day were 25 overs, 10 maidens, 40 runs and 6 wickets.

SCORE-BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)	**106**
PAKISTAN (First Innings)	**331**
Nazar Mohammed not out	124
Haneef Mohammad c Umrigar b Ghulam Ahmed	34
Waqar Hassan lbw Amarnath	23
Imtiaz Ahmed lbw Amarnath	0
Maqsood Ahmed lbw Nyalchand	41
Kardar c Ghulam Ahmed b Nyalchand	16
Anwar Hussan b Nyalchand	5
Fazal Mahmood c Joshi b Gul Mohd.	29
Zulfiqar Ahmed lbw Ghulam Ahmed	34
Mahmood Hussan b Ghulam Ahmed	13
Amir Elahi b Gul Mohammed	4
Extras (byes 4, leg byes 3 no ball 1)	8
Total all out for	331

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-63, 2-118, 3-120, 4-167, 5-194, 6-201, 7-239, 8-302, 9-318.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Amarnath 40-18-74-2; Hiralal Gaekwad 37-21-47-0; P. R. Umrigar 1-0-1-0; Ghulam Ahmed 45-19-83-3; Nyalchand 64-33-97-3; Gul Mohammed 7.3-2-21-2.

INDIA (Second innings)

P Roy c Imtiaz Ahmed b Mahmood Hussain	2
D K Gaekwad c Nazir Mohammed b Fazal Mahmood	32
G Kishenchand c Nazar Mohammed b Fazal Mahmood	20
V L Manjrekar lbw Fazal Mahmood	3
P R Umrigar lbw Fazal Mahmood	32
Gul Mohammed b Fazal Mahmood	2
L Amarnath batting	50
Hiralal Gaekwad b Fazal Mahmood	8
P G Joshi b Amir Elahi	15
Ghulam Ahmed c substitute b Amir Elahi	0
Nyalchand to bat	
Extras	6
Total (for 9 wkts.)	170

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-27, 3-43, 4-73, 5-77, 6-103, 7-115, 8-170, 9-170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Mahmood Hussain 19-5-57-1, Maqsood Ahmed 5-0-25-0, Fazal Mahmood 25-10-40-6, Amir Elahi 4.5-0-10-2, Zulfiqar Ahmed 5-1-17-0, A. H. Kardar 13-5-15-0.

India's left-hander Gul Mohammed fell a victim of the leg before wicket rule on the opening day of the second Test at Lucknow. Picture shows the confident appeal that was upheld, the bowler whose legs are visible at the left hand top corner is Maqsood Ahmed.

Charles Fails To K.O. Brion, Wins On Points

NEW YORK, October 25 (UPA).

EX-CHAMPION EZZARD CHARLES, impressive in a lopsided victory over heavyweight Sesar Brion, probably will meet the veteran Jummy Bivins as his next comeback opponent.

Ezzard displayed new aggressiveness on Friday night as he won a unanimous ten-round decision over the Argentine "iron man" before 5,758 fans in Madison Square Garden. He gave Brion a thorough beating but could not knock him out.

Brion, six year younger and 10-1/4 lbs. heavier than Charles, was on rubber legs in the first, second, eighth, ninth and tenth rounds but he would not go down. The 25-year-old South American has never been stopped in 47 professional fights.

Brion, scaling 196-3/4 lbs. to Charles 186-1/2, threatened only in the third session when his body attack nearly jackknifed the 31-year-old ex-champion. Sesar had a slight edge in a furious fourth and he was given the 8th on a foul because of low blows.

Charles, who was favoured at 5 to 1, gashed Brion's left cheek deeply with a straight right in the first round and he reopened an old cut beneath Sesar's chin in the sixth. At the finish, Brion's left cheek was swollen like a balloon and his left side was raw and red.

Brion credited Charles with being one of the best fighters he had ever met, but said he could have done better against Ezzard if he had been "sharp". He said he had not had a real fight since last March.

The tall South American did more bobbing and weaving on Friday night. And he caused Charles to miss a surprising number of punches. Meanwhile, Ezzard fought from a more upright stance than usual and he was much more aggressive than in the past.

Each of the three ring officials gave him seven rounds as did the UPA.

Gross gate for the nationally televised fight was $17,695.

Baseball Benefits Indian Charities

BOMBAY, Saturday. The American Association of Western India has donated to charity the sum of Rs. 1,446 being the entire proceeds from the sale of tickets to its baseball game held in December last.

The amount has been distributed as follows:

All Indian National Association for the Blind Rs. 363, Bombay State Anti-T.B. Association Rs. 363, Poona District Leprosy Committee Rs. 363, Society for the Care, Treatment and Training of Children in need of Special Care Rs. 357.

The allocations and charities were suggested by Mr. B. G. Kher, former Chief Minister of Bombay and now High Commissioner for India in London. It is recalled that Mr. B. G. Kher who attended the game threw out the first ball.

CHESS CLUB TEAM BADLY PLACED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young Gurudas Thadani who led the St. Xavier's College team played a very careful game with Abdullah Bhugan of the Chess Club of India on the top board in the third round of the Inter Club Chess Championship at Chetana today evening, when the game was adjourned Thadani was enjoying a favourable position.

The rival teams having scored an equal number of points as a result of the other games the fate of the Chess Club of India hangs in the balance and Thadani may very well bring down the colours of the premier chess club of this country.

E. V. Chellam of the Met. Dept. Sports Club and Vaze of Tata Sports Club have scored all the points so far.

Following are the full results:—

Associated Cement Company lost to Meteorological Dept. Sports Club.

K K Raman 0, E V Chellam 1; Y K Mehta 0, J M Korkhao 1; M P Thakker 1, C M Dixit 0; A Ramchandran 0, M P Rao 1; P Kanga 0. Nanoo 1.

St. Xavier's College Chess Club vs. Chess Club of India.

G N Thadani vs. A Bhugan adjourned, A Lakhani 1/2, D R Vakil 1/2; P Bafna 0, S Rahman 1; S S Seth 1, R Nanavatty 0.

Asian Chess Club beat Wimco Sports Club.

M R Wadia 0, A A Krishna Iyer 1; S J Vyas 0, John Mathews 1; S N Tavaria 1, T T Salian 0; J Nanavatty 1, K N Tata 0; J K Kanga 1, V N Narayan 0; K N Panday 1, R Gopalan 0.

A. G.'s Sports Club beat Tata Sports Club.

P V Phatak 1, Vaze 0; Sathe 1, R A Wania 0; S Y Bhide 0, M B Mugaseth 1; A V Joshi 1, R M Daruwalla 0, R P Vaidya 0, V Subramaniam 1; Tulpule 1, K S Adalia 0.

Youth's Own Union vs. Bramhan Sabha, Girgaon.

D P Ratnagar 1, M R Sapre 0; M P Pestonji vs. G P Joshi adjourned, A B Chhoi 1, B S Agnihotri 0; F K Kanga 1, H J Patil 0; Dotiwalla 0, S P Deodhar, P K Kanga 0, V N Kane 1.

POSTPONED

BANGALORE, Oct. 25 (PTI):—Hyderabad-Assam first round match in the National Football Championship has been postponed to October 28, the Secretary of the Tournament Committee announced here today.

The match was scheduled for October 27.

The postponement was made on October 28, Madras versus Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad versus Assam.

South Africans All Out For 427

PERTH, Oct. 25 (PTI): South African tourists were in a strong position at the close of the second day's play in their opening state match against West Australia here today. Declaring at 427 for nine wickets, the South Africans took one state wicket for thirty-five runs before stumps were drawn.

D. J. "Jackie" McGlew, twenty-three-year-old South African vice-captain and opening bat carried his overnight century to 182. His marathon innings, lasting nearly eight hours, ended when he was run out following a misunderstanding with P. Mansell.

McGlew's score which included eleven boundaries was the second highest by a South African in Australia other than in tests.

McGlew and Mansell, who hit fifty-seven, put on 108 for the seventh wicket in eighty-seven minutes.

The South African's opening attack was steady without being really trustful on an easy paced pitch and they soon gave way to the spinners.

'KHO-KHO' MATCHES TO BE BROADCAST

NAGPUR, Oct. 25 (H.S.): For the first time in the history of Indian games, a running commentary on 'Kho-Kho' tournaments will be broadcast by the All India Radio, Nagpur station, at the time of the Madhya Pradesh Krida Mandal matches, scheduled here on October 29, it is understood.

It is further learnt that the broadcasting of a running commentary would be entrusted to two members of the Madhya Pradesh Krida Mandal for three hours in the noon on that day, who will relay the report of the 'Kho-Kho' matches exclusively.

Miller's Spirited Century

BRISBANE, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Keith Miller, Australian test all-rounder and New South Wales captain, completed a spirited century for his state on the second day of the Sheffield Shield match against Queensland here.

With Miller (108) Jim De Courcy (98), and Ritchie Benaud (63) mercilessly flogging the Queensland attack, New South Wales carried their overnight score of 264 for five to 499 all out by tea.

Against fine pace bowling by Ray Lindwall and Miller, Queensland opened the first innings badly losing three wickets for only eleven runs. But when bad light stopped play for the day, Queensland had rallied to take the score to 66 for three.

In comparison to the moderate play in the opening day the New South Wales scoring was much brighter, paced by the overnight pair Miller and De Courcy who put on 166 in 197 minutes for the sixth wicket.

Miller was caught off Raymer and De Courcy was caught at the wicket by Don Tallon when only two short of a century. Then Benaud continued the assault with a splendid sixty-three in eighty-six minutes including a six and eight fours. He fell to a superb leaping catch at longon by Sanders off spinner McCool who returned the best bowling figures with four wickets for 104.

When Queensland went in, their young skipper and opener Ken Archer fell without scoring to the second ball of the innings from Lindwall.

L. Sanders and K. Jack quickly followed but Ken Mackay and Ern Toovery, fought hard to keep their wickets.

HYDERABAD POLICE HELD | A CLASH IN ROVERS FINAL

Amateurs' Defence Shines

HYDERABAD POLICE 0 BOMBAY AMATEURS 0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALL the ingredients were present to make this evening's Rovers Cup final at the Cooperage truly historic. The stands were packed, the band was there, and the cup-tie atmosphere was in the air—but the final fell flat. The standard of play was poor for a final, and there were no thrills even to compensate for the low standard. The two teams were concerned in a goalless draw, and will meet again tomorrow.

A packed audience at the Cooperage watched Bombay Amateurs force holders, Hyderabad Police, to a goalless draw in Rovers Cup final on Saturday. During the course of the match local side's defence was outstanding. An incident, pictured above, shows Amateurs' goalkeeper Sheenappa land on his head after clashing with deep defender Nagappa (on ground).

A win for either of the two teams meant undying fame. Bombay Amateurs it would mean being the first local civilian side ever to lift the trophy; for Hyderabad Police it would mean being the first civilian side to bring off the coveted hat trick, last accomplished in 1924, 25, 26 by the Middlesex Regiment.

Barring the first quarter, when Bombay Amateurs had the better of the exchanges, Hyderabad Police were completely on top; but with their match-winning forward effectively policed by Sanil, and the other forwards thrown off their stride, when it came to scoring, by the vigorous defence, Hyderabad Police were never allowed to settle down to take a shot at the goal.

Entering the field as underdogs, Bombay Amateurs did not allow themselves to be overawed either by their opponents reputation or the big names they sported. They began on the offensive, and for the first ten minutes had the better of the exchanges. But a keen defence prevented them from coming close to scoring.

Hyderabad wore down this initial opposition and wrested the initiative from them. In the 10th minute, Doraiswamy's shot was well saved by Sheenappa.

Play was thereafter mainly midfield. Though Hyderabad Police saw most of the ball the game was nobody's in particular. Midway through this period a centre by left flankman Mahamood saw Moin take a neat header which was confidently collected by the custodian.

Amateurs had a good chance of forging into the lead when Bangera worked his way deep into the Hyderabad territory before passing the ball to Nagraj; the last named however sent the ball into Erraya; immediately after, Roy failed to utilise a high cross shot that beat the goalie.

Following a corner at the Hyderabad goal, Laiq raced away and covered practically the whole field, beating two defenders on the run, but spoilt his good work, with a weak inaccurate centre.

Just before the interval, Doraiswamy made a noteworthy effort to score, when he pivoted to connect first time a pass, but his shot was saved by Sheenappa.

The second half saw Hyderabad Police completely dominate play. For full fifteen minutes the ball hardly ever left the Amateurs half. The Hyderabad forwards swarmed all over, but score they never did. The defence aided by the two inner forwards, Mandon and Nadan, had a gruelling time keeping the attackers at bay; but so effectively did they succeed that Sheenappa was not tested seriously even once. Apart from a few weak shots, generally wide off the mark, Hyderabad Police were not allowed to take a good shot at the goal.

A fifth minute effort by Laiq which just cleared the cross bar, and a good scoring chance, which Sussay fumbled, were the only noteworthy incidents during this quarter.

Breaking away from this relentless pressure, a through pass, caught the Hyderabad defence on the wrong foot, but Bangera dilly-dallyed and enabled the defence to recover.

Again applying pressure, Hyderabad only came close to scoring in the closing stages when Mahamood shot wide off a cross pass, and followed it with another effort that just skimmed the horizontal.

The teams will meet again this evening.

The teams were:

HYDERABAD POLICE: Erraya; Aziz and Azam; Patrick, Jamal and Noor; Moin, Laiq, Doraiswamy, Sussay, and Mahamood.

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sheenappa; Shesappa and Nagappa; Shivram, Sanil and Mohsin; Roy, Mandon, Nagraj, Nadan and Bangera.

Referee: C. X. Godinho.

Xaviers 'A' Held In BPHA League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College 'A', playing for more than 20 minutes with only ten men, particularly, a goalkeeper, were held to a goalless draw by Indian Naval Dockyard in the Senior Division of the BPHA League this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground, while earlier, BEST scored their second successive win, this time beating Central Railway 'B' by a solitary goal.

The Collegians had a better share of the exchanges, but Dockyard applied pressure in the second half but failed to get past Owen Ferreira and Gerry D'Souza, the deep defenders. Kenny Le Febour was outstanding for the Dockyard side.

BEST continued their winning sequence with a narrow solitary goal victory over Central Railway 'B'. S. Montiero scored for the winners in the fifth minute of play.

53 PROBABLES FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): There are 53 probable runners for the Cambridgeshire Handicap, to be run over nine furlongs at New Market next Wednesday, Oct. 29.

They are, with jockeys:

Single Box (J. Etherington), Noholme (F. Hunters), Kara Tepe (E. Mercer), Damresmont (W. Rickaby), Reverse Charge (W. Nevett), Osborne (F. Barlow), H.V.C. (T. Gosling), Fleeting Moment (P. Evans), Sunny Brae (unjockey), Lord of Verona (G. Littlewood), Stranger (Gordon Richards), Brunetto (J. Thompson), Adjournment (E. C. Elliot), Queen of Light (E. Smith), Valdesco (J. Sime), Cock of the North (unjockey), Hilltop (W. H. Carr), Pink Jasper (R. Fawdon), High Principle (J. Wilson), Grani (S. Clayton), Longstone (L. Piggott), Richer (K. Gethin) Postman's Path (unjockey), Sun Prince (W. T. Evans), Cyphia (W. Snaith), Nicky Nook (E. Britt), Merry Minstrel (P. Maher), Mehmandar (D. Smith), Stalina (R. Pountney), King Cardinal (F. Durr), Pluchino (E. Fordyce), Eccleston Street (T. Carter), Cap of Gold (N. McIntosh), Par Avion (H. Jones), Kriss Kringle (R. Parnell), Antrycide (J. Sirett), Ballet (unjockey), Magic Circle (J. Lindley), Solar Chime (R. Clements), Wellington Castle (T. Mahonin), Newton Heath (unjockey), Ormen (unjockey) Garrison Hack (G. Colyer), Globetrotter (B. Swift), Weymouth (W. Markham), Reprimand (A. Napier), Merry Prince (D. Ward) Pommel (R. Hughes) and Nostradamus (J. Egan).

National Football

DELHI TROUNCE MADHYA PRADESH

BANGALORE, Oct. 25 (PTI): Delhi beat Madhya Pradesh by five goals to two in an uninspiring first round encounter in the National Football Championship for Santosh Trophy here today. The teams were level at half time.

Costly lapses by goal keeper Puttoo were mainly responsible for Madhya Pradesh exit from the tournament. Puttoo was shaky throughout the play and could have easily saved three out of the five goals.

The Delhi forwards revelled in short and quick passes but their marksmanship left a lot to be desired. Extreme left Raj and insideleft Thappa were the pick. Daram Vir on the right was also concerned with some deep and accurate passes.

The Madhya Pradesh forwards exhibited good combination and understanding but failed to utilise a few easy ones through hasty moves.

GARDNER MULLOY IN QUARTERFINAL

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia, Oct. 25 (UPA): Gardner Mulloy of Miami led the way into the quarter-final round of the annual Greenbrier invitation Autumn Tennis tournament last night by defeating Hal Burrows of Charlotteville, Virginia. 6-1, 6-4.

Dick Savitt of Orange, New Jersey, Bill Talbert of New York and Philipp Washern of Belgium were the others who advanced into the round of the quarter finals.

Savitt beat William Vogt of Philadelphia 6-3, 7-5.

Percy Fialho, one time Central YMCA Open Table Tennis Jr. Champion, won the table tennis trophy organised by Jupiter Sports Club.

Cap Of Gold & Richer Are Co-favourites

LONDON, Oct. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Cap of Gold and Richer are now co-favourites for next Wednesday's Cambridgeshire Handicap at New Market.

At the Victoria Club Callover on the race tonight the pair wound up each at 10-1:2 to one, with Lady Zia Wernher's Hilltop only another half point longer at 100 to nine.

A gap of 9 points separates Hilltop from the next pair, the stable companions, Brunetto and Nicky Nook.

Stranger, mount of Gordon Richards, was in demand following news of a pleasing gallop which took place after racing at Hurst Park yesterday. Richards expressed himself as being "very pleased" after riding stranger in a mile spin.

Stranger's price shortend from 28 to one to 25 to one tonight.

Price on offer at the end of tonight's session were:

20/2 Cap of Gold and Richer, 100/9 Hilltop, 20/1 Brunetto and Nicky Nook, 25/1 Valdesco and Stranger, 28/1 Fleeting Moment, 33/1 Longstone, 40/1 Antrycide, Kriss Kringle King Cardinal, High Principle, Noholme and Pink Jasper, 50/1 H. V. C. Mehmander, Signal Box, Damremont, Cock of the Norh and Sunny Brae, 66/1 Marry Prince.

Next callover will be held on Monday, Oct. 27.

De Mello Resigns TTFI Presidentship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. S. De Mello announced here today that he has resigned his office as President of the Table Tennis Federation of India.

Mr. De Mello, in a letter to the Central Council of the TTFI which will be meeting in Indore on November 1 and 2, stated that he was resigning the Presidentship of the TTFI "with great reluctance."

Mr. De Mello said, "I really have not the time to devote to the office and with enthusiasm for the game increasing in India it requires much more attention."

Mr. De Mello wished the Council and the TTFI "unqualified success" in future and added, "I shall be happy to be of such assistance as I may be able to give for your development work for the popularity of the game in India."

Foreigners Arrested In Cairo

CAIRO, October 25 (UPI-AFP). Three foreigners, a Russian, a Pole and an Armenian, who entered Egypt clandestinely a few days ago have been arrested in Alexandria, it was learned yesterday.

They had been reported to be particularly dangerous and suspected of criminal activities.

Strict secrecy was being observed in Alexandria about investigation of their activities.

A. I. CIVIL LIBERTIES CONFERENCE

Fourth Session In City

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, at its meeting held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, elected Mr. Nares Chandra Sen Gupta, well-known advocate of Calcutta, to preside over the fourth annual session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference scheduled to be held in Bombay on 22nd and 23rd November 1952

The Executive Committee has appealed to all citizens interested in the cause of civil liberties to be members of the Reception Committee by paying Rs 3/- in addition to the annual subscription of the Civil Liberties Union.

The detailed programme of the conference will be announced later. Those interested in the conference should get in touch with Mr. Dinkar Desai, Secretary, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay 4

NEW ZEALAND'S GIFT TO BOMBAY HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Colin W. Morrison of the New Zealand Council of Organisations for Relief Service Overseas INC. (CORSO), today presented UNESCO gift coupons to the value of £150 sterling to the Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children at the Society's orthopaedic hospital here today.

These gift coupons will be utilised by the Society for purchasing two orthopaedic beds for its hospital.

The coupons, which were purchased by CORSO from the UNESCO, can be used in any country without any exchange restrictions.

CORSO is an association of voluntary relief organisations of New Zealand, which supplies consumable and non-consumable goods for distribution to the poor and needy throughout the world.

Mr. Morrison, who is now on a tour of India Pakistan and Ceylon, will leave on Wednesday for Pakistan

DHARAMDA ACCOUNTS

BOMBAY, Saturday. All concerned are advised that Section 54 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, requires the submission, in the form of Schedule XIII to the Bombay Public Trusts Rules, 1951, of accounts of DHARMADAS within three months from the expiration of the year for which the accounts are ordinarily kept, to the Deputy or the Assistant Charity Commissioner concerned.

DHARMADA accounts balanced on Samvat Aso Vad 30 (Divali) or therefore, to be submitted in this form within three months from that date. Accounts in this form will have to be submitted even in the case of DHARMADAS discontinued either before or after the passing of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, if there are past balances in these accounts still lying undisbursed.

According to this Act, DHARMADA means any amount charged on collected according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or the agreement between the parties relating to any transaction being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose although it may be charged or collected under any other name.

Special Pay For Primary Teachers

BOMBAY, Saturday. The concession of the special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem has been extended with effect from November 1, 1951, by the Government of Bombay to the primary teachers in the employ of District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities who hold the School Leaving Certificate and are also trained.

Ending Locust Menace

KABUL, Oct. 25 (PTI): Russian and Afghan entomologists have concluded here a six-day conference at which the two countries agreed to co-operate for annihilation of locust evil.

The Russian delegation, which came from Moscow, consisted of three and the Afghan delegation of four members.

ACHESON BLAMES RUSSIA FOR THE KOREAN WAR

Strong Attack On Red Tactics At U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED STATES Secretary of State Dean Acheson alleged yesterday that Russia started to build up a strong North Korean army in June 1945—two months before the end of world war two in the Far East.

Thus he said, at the start of the Korean war in July 1950 the North Koreans had a large army "raised, trained, heavily equipped and tactically and srategically advised by the Soviet Government".

In a long review of events leading up to the Korean war—and the drawn out armistice negotiations—Mr. Acheson told the United Nations Political Committee Russia had left behind Soviet secret police when she pulled her ocupation troops out of North Korea in 1948.

There was evidence that guerilla forces in Korea had been led, manned, financed and equipped" from the north".

Pinning the blame for the war squarely on Russia, Mr. Acheson said the intervention of the Chinese Communists had not changed anything—it had merely "compounded the felony."

Mr. Acheson said documents captured by the United Nations forces "proved to be a complete plan to invade South Korea" and added: "I think it is important to recall that from the beginning the United Nations has been clear as to who was the aggressor. This is not a fight between two people. This is the United Nations resisting aggression".

IMPEDING PEACE

Mr. Acheson said the United Nations had done "everything possible" to bring about peace in Korea. The "aggressor" had done everything possible to impede that peace.

He asked whether the Communists really wanted peace. If so, the United States would do everything to further it.

GERM WAR

Mr. Acheson next dealt with what he described as the "unparalleled violence" of the Soviet allegations of germ warfare against the United States which, he said, were, "utterly and completelv false."

He also recalled that the Soviet Union had vetoed a resolution on providing for an impartial investigation into the allegations.

Dealing with the war prisoner issue — outstanding hurdle in the armistice talks — Mr. Acheson said the United Nations Command still held the view that "all prisoners are entitled to repatriation."

The screening of prisoners which had taken place was done with the consent of the Communists themselves. Even so, the United Nations Command was prepared to have the prisoners screened again by any impartial body.

Mr. Acheson said there was nothing in the Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war which obliged prisoners to be repatriated "at the point of a bayonet."

He then quoted from a number of treaties signed by the Soviet Government between 1918 and 1922 allowing war prisoners to go where they pleased after their release.

Mr. Acheson said the unified command in Korea would never agree to the forcible repatriation of prisoners of war but the door was open for further negotiations with the Communists.

He rejected the latest Communist offer which, he said, would have the effect of forcing prisoners to return home against their will.

FRUITLESS TALKS

Mr. Acheson also reaffirmed the intention of the United Nations to limit the conflict to Korea itself.

He disclosed that informal approaches made to Soviet representatives in New York by Americans and others had been totally fruitless. Contrary to expectations, he did not give any details of these talks.

Nineteen nations today added their suppot to the resolution calling on the United Nations to endorse the unified command's conduct of the Korean war and armistice negotiations published yesterday.

They were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Siam, Turkey, and Uruguay.

MADRAS VIOLATES AGREEMENT

Sharing Of Cauvery Waters

BANGALORE, Oct. 25 (PTI):—Mr. Kadidal Manjappa, Mysore Revenue Minister, admitted in the Mysore Legislative Assembly today that the Madras Government had violated "in some respects" the 1924 agreement regarding the sharing of the Cauvery waters.

Answering a questioner he said the State Government was actively considering the question of revising the agreement.

RAJPRAMUKH'S LANDS TO BE TAXED

BANGALORE, Oct. 25 (PTI): Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya stated in the Mysore Legislative Assembly today that the Rajpramukh of Mysore owned 3,227 acres pasture land 7,246 acres of wet lands, 13,219 acres of dry lands and 803 acres of garden land.

These lands had become taxable from February, 1951, and the Government was now working out details regarding the total amount of tax to be levied. In view of that the tax had not been collected.

US POLICY ON FORMOSA IS STILL SAME

TAIPEH (Formosa), Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Deputy Defence Secretary Mr. William Foster said here today that there would be no change in American "neutralisation" policy unless Formosa was attacked.

(The present policy is that the United States would not lend any assistance to an invasion of the mainland by Chinese Nationalists.)

Mr. Foster who is on a tour of the Far East to gather information told a press conference here "if attack comes, the United States policy will change. There will be strong and energetic reaction against attack".

Chiang To Figure In Commons Question

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Arthur Henderson, former Labour Air Minister, is to ask for an assurance in the House of Commons next week, that the Government will oppose proposals by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Nationalist leader, "for extending the Korean war."

Mr. Henderson in giving notice of a question said he will ask if Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will refer to "a statement by General Chiang that the Chinese Nationalist authorities are to seek release from the neutralisation of Formosa and permission for a Nationalist invasion of the Chinese mainland."

SMUGGLER SHOT DEAD

LAHORE, Oct. 24 (PTI): One person was killed and 2 others received injuries when the Pakistan border police opened fire on a gang of smugglers early on Wednesday morning, according to a report received here.

Nawab Din, the victim of the firing, received six bullet wounds and died on the spot while the injured succeeded in moving into the Indian territory.

The police seized gold thread worth about Rs. 28,000 from the person of Nawab Din.

7 STABBED IN CITY CLASH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seven persons were stabbed, three seriously, when a group of unlicensed railway coolies adopted a menacing attitude and attacked a party of licensed railway coolies near the Bombay Central Railway Station early this morning.

The trouble was the climax of a long-standing trade rivalry between the two groups of coolies. Sodawater bottles, stones and knives were reported to have been freely used in the fight. Three persons have been taken into custody on suspicion in this connection.

GIRL DIES OF BURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shakuntala Pandurang Sawant, a five-year-old girl, who received burns while trying to fire some crackers during Diwali, died in hospital yesterday. The girl was residing at Dadar Main Road with her parents.

SQUATTERS' MARCH IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday. About five hundred persons who are threatened with eviction from their huts ments at Delisle Road, Saitanchokky and Worli marched in a procession this morning and demonstrated in front of the Corporation hall for some time.

A deputation of 15 demonstrators was later invited by the Municipal Commissioner to meet and place their grievances before him.

A strong armed guard was posted at the Corporation building today.

Alleged Pose As Manager: One Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For allegedly posing as the Manager of two Calcutta institutions, misrepresentation and collecting money under false pretences, Amritlal Pranlal Seth was arrested in the City yesterday by the Special Branch (I) C.I.D., and charged with cheating before Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta, at the Esplanade Court this morning.

GOOD ALWAYS TRIUMPHS

Saba Radio presented to BEST conductor.

How B. E. S. & T. Conductor Helped Moral Rearmament

WHEN Mr. M. N. Rao, a BEST bus conductor, found a packet left in the bus and handed it over to the Lost and Found Department, he did not know that he was helping a great movement in the world.

The owner of the packet, who thought that he had lost it, but with doubts of his own, came to the BEST office to take a chance, heard that a packet was there. After due verification it was handed over to him. The packet contained povisions worth Rs. 2-8-0. But the story did not end there.

The owner of the bundle, Mr. Shantilal Shah, a leading radio dealer in the city, was struck by the honesty of the bus conductor and he wanted to do some good in turn to the man who was honest and dutiful. When Mr. Shah contacted Mr. Rao he surprised him by saying that he (Mr. Rao) was going to be presented with a brand new radio worth about Rs. 500.

At a gathering at C. J. Hall on October 18, Mr. Shah, handing over the radio to Mr. Rao (see picture) said that amidst the gloomy atmosphere of conflicts and disputes, good always triumphed; though evil might lift its head it was always the triumph of God in the form of good that would rule ultimately.

He said he believed in the inate goodness of man in particular and humanity in general. The Moral Rearmament Movement, he concluded, was growing strong and it was the only answer to the present evils of society.

A Nutritious Plant

MYSORE, Oct. 25 (PTI): Experiments conducted in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, by Dr. V. Subramanyam and Dr. M. L. Srinivasan, have revealed that "amaranthus paniculatus linn" commonly called "rajgira" in a plant which yields grains about three times as nutritious as rice and richer than most other common cereals in proteins and calcium.

"Amaranthus paniculatus" is a small herb two to five feet tall, and normally found either growing wild or cultivated in various regions in India. In Madhya Pradesh it is grown as a garden crop, especially on river banks, and the total area under cultivation is said to be about 3,000 acres and in Bombay about 100 acres. In Mysore state three varieties of the plant are grown and their young leaves are cooked and eaten.

When the seeds are puffed they have a good aroma and are agreeable taste and could be eaten either with jaggery or with milk and sugar.

In view of the high nutritive value of the grain attempts are being made to use them in the preparation of suitable food products.

MORAL REARMAMENT IS NOT ANTI-RED

COLOMBO, Oct. 25 (PTI).

MR. MAX BLADECK, German Communist for 25 years yesterday warned that communism was sure to spread all over the world unless a force greater than it was given to mankind.

A trade union leader and miner from the Ruhr, Mr. Bladeck told the first Asian assembly of M. R. A. which opened here last evening that communism alone gave economic and political equality.

In war-shattered Germany, Mr. Bladeck said "we have nothing but ruins and hopelessness—side by side there is communism stretching its hand from the East with tremendous power."

Mr. Bladeck added he was not an anti-Communist but was convinced that that the moral rearmament movement had everything communism.

NOT ANTI-RED

Early 500 delegates from 30 different countries were present at the assembly. Countries represented included America, Britain, France, Germany, Canada, India, Japan, Thailand, Burma, Australia, New Zealand and Papua.

The speakers in one word declared that moral rearmament was not anti-communist and had all that was in communism. But they declared that communism had no love which M.R.A. had. Therefore M.R.A. was the right answer at the right time.

Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of the M.R.A. told P.T.I. that like Gandhiji, he also believed that man was essentially good and only circumstances made him otherwise. Every man would respond to the call of good, he said. Dr. Buchman recalled his visit to India in 1951 when he met Gandhiji. "It was as long ago as that and then Gandhiji had told me that moral rearmament can fill the void when he would have gone from earth."

Dr. Buchman leaves for India on November 11.

TEMPORARY TEACHERS ON TRAINING

Period To Count As Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday. The period spent by temporary untrained primary teachers in the employ of School Boards on the short-term training courses organised by the District School Boards of Surat and Kaira will count as duty, though the teachers are entitled to receive stipend of Rs. 25 per month each for the training.

This concession will, however, be admissible to the teachers only if they return to duty at the end of their training and they would have held their posts as teachers but for their training.

Chile's President

SANTIAGO (Chile) Ouct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): A plenary session of Congress yesterday elected 75-year old Carlos Ibanez as Chile's new President for 1952-58 by 132 votes against 12 for the runner up in the presidential elections, Senor Arturo Matte, 59.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India is seen addressing the members of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Friday in Bombay.

CENTRE TO CONTROL IN FUTURE

Offices Of Registrars Of Joint Stock Companies

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI).

OFFICES of the Registrars of the Joint Stock Companies, which are at present State-controlled, will shortly be brought under the Central administrative control as a first step towards reorganisation of the administrative machinery for Company Law.

The proposal has been made by the Central Government to the State Governments in accordance with the recommendations made by the Company Law Committee.

The Government of India are now stated to be studying the Committee's recommendations, and a bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament to revise the Indian Companies Act. The Bill will embody such of the recommendations as the Government accept.

One of the Committee's main recommendation relating to the administration of the Company Law was that the administration should be centralised and a statutory Central Authority should be set up for this purpose. While the constitution of such an authority will await the revision of the Indian Companies Act, other incidental changes which do not require revision of the Act are likey to be soon taken.

The Committee had said: "The working of Joint Stock Companies has a very close bearing on the economic development of the country, and it is futile to try and plan the development of the private sector of the country's economy without being in close and constant touch with the developments that take place in company formation and management."

FUTURE STATUS OF THE SAAR REGION

Early Solution Sought

By J. Emlyn Williams

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

SAARBRUCKEN, Saar.

FAILURE to reach a French-German agreement on the future status of the Saar soon may produce repercussions in other issues of outstanding significance for world democracies.

Speaking to the international press here on Sept. 30, Gilbert Grandval, French Ambassador to the Saar, declared that, though he was not competent to speak for the French Chamber of Deputies, he knew that ratification of the general contract with West Germany and agreement on the federal republic's participation in the European Defence Community would not take place until a satisfactory solution of the Saar problem had been reached.

France, M. Grandval added, is not seeking to perpetuate existing conditions in the Saar, desires to reach a satisfactory solution, wants the internal autonomy of the Saar respected, and has never attempted to convert Saarlanders into Frenchmen.

NO RESERVATIONS

His country, he said, did not favour a provisional solution of the Saar problem, but a final one without any German reservations. Presumably, this meant that anything signed now should be final, and solid enough not to be washed away by a new wave of German nationalism.

Johannes Hoffmann, Saar Minister President, speaking at the same occasion, stressed the Saarlander's hope that the issue would be settled according to European ideas and not remain a bone of contention between Germany and France.

He added, "We are ready to apply the most democratic test —a plebiscite on how the Saarlanders stand on Europeanization of their country."

ELECTIONS

How the element of time enters particularly into this Saar problem was shown when Herr Hoffmann pointed out that elections to the Landtag (Diet) are due soon. This Landtag was elected Oct. 5, 1947, for five years, and, according to the Constitution, a new appeal to the electorate cannot be postponed later than about Dec. 10.

Otherwise a constitutional change would be necessary, requiring a two-third majority. For this to succeed, according to Herr Hoffmann, the Landtag deputies would require a valid reason, and this could only be that such postponement would be based on sound hopes that it furthered the European solution.

In Bonn, German politicians have demanded such postponement and also that the three pro-Germany groups in the Saar, which hitherto have been banned from functioning normally as political parties in a democracy, should now be free to do so.

Three parties in the government coalition in Bonn, the Christian Democratic Union together with the Christian Social Union of Bavaria, the Free Democrats, and the German Party, Sept. 30, agreed to debate ratification of the contractual agreement between Bonn and the three western occupation powers and the European defence agreement during the last three days of October. The Adenauer government signed the contractual agreement on May 26, and the defence agreement on May 27.

This decision was taken, although the verdict of the Supreme Court of the Constitution in Karlsruhe regarding whether these treaties conform to the Constitution is not expected before November.

Dr. Adenauer, who earlier wanted a speedy ratification before the United States presidential elections, now is reported to advocate that such speed is in order to "take the wind out of the sails" of the opposition to the treaties in the French Parliament.

Be Fearless And Independent

MR. BIYANI'S CALL TO PRESS

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 24: The press is a powerful institution in a democracy and it must function as an independent forum for propagating views and ideas. It should be free from the influence of capitalists and save itself from subservience to the ministers or Government and serve the people's cause fearlessly and impartially, said the Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh Brijlal Biyani at a journalists meeting held today at the Navabharat office, here.

He advised the press to give healthy and constructive criticism.

Later, addressing Congress workers Mr. Biyani asserted that the Congress in spite of being old was still the mightiest organisation in th ecountry He welcomed the merger of the K.M.P. and the Socialist parties. He felt sure that the Congress would eventually emerge victorious in the trial of strength with rival parties.

KALYAN SOCIALIST PRAJA PARTY

No Opposition To Merger

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Oct. 22: The Kalyan Socialist Party has been converted into "Socialist Praja Party" and the enrolling of membership for the new party is in full swing. Mr. Datta Tamhane, Secretary, Maharashtra Socialist Praja Party who was present here yesterday at the general meeting of the Kalyan Socialist Praja Party said that there was no opposition in Maharashtra to the merger of the Socialist and Praja Parties.

Mr. Datta also said that the Socialist Praja Party had set up 30 candidates all over the district of Thana for the ensuing Thana District Board Elections.

In all, over 150 candidates are contesting for 62 seats to the District Local Board. The Congress has set up 62 candidates and remaining 88 are being set up by Socialist Praja Party and Independents. In some places there is a straight fight between Congress and Socialist Praja Party.

Call To Britain

LEAD FIGHT AGAINST COLOUR BAR

BRADFORD, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Lady Violet Bonham Carter, President of the United Nations Association of Great Britain, in an address here last night, called Britain to lead the fight against the colour bar.

"Racial discrimination and injustice are a real threat to world peace," she told a United Nations gathering of 800 people.

Lady Bonham Carter (Liberal) is the daughter of a former British Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Asquith.

Lady Violet regretted that Britain and other countries were resisting a motion in the United Nations Assembly to discuss South Africa's racial problems.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVES MAGNA CARTA

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Australia yesterday formally received a precious copy of the Magna Carta, which lay unnoticed in a school drawer for years and was kept under a bed for safety during the war

Sir Thomas White, Australian High Commissioner in London, received the copy, dated 1297, from the governors of the centuries old Kings School at Bruton near Wells Somerset. The Australian Government bought it for 12,500 sterling for the National Library in Canberra. No one knows how it came to be at Kings School.

It is an almost unblemished copy, one of two copies of Edward the First's confirmation of the Charter in 1297, and one of the 14 known transcripts of the historic document signed by the barons at Runnymede in 1215.

NEPTUNE BALL

A free round-trip ticket to Goa for the St. Francis Xavier Exposition will be given to the holder of the lucky number programme at the Neptune Ball. This open air, moonlight dance, in aid of Dr. Verrier Elwin's Tribal Welfare and Research Fund, will be held on the seashore at the Bandstand, Bandra, Saturday November 1st, from 8-30 p.m. to 1 p.m. Tickets Rs. 5/- each, are available from S. Rose & Co. and the Bandra Gymkhana.

Indian Medical Institute

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24: The estimated cost of the All India Medical Institute and allied colleges has now been raised from Rs. one and half crores to Rs. four crores, it is learned. As already reported, the Institute will now be located at Safdarjung and will have in addition a dental college, a college of nursing and a medical college for fifty specially selected students.

The Safdarjung Hospital will be used as the hospital for these colleges. A portion of the expenditure is being met from the grant by New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan.

CYPRUS: Police intervened in a clash on Friday between striking dock-workers and strike-breakers loading ships in the southern port of Limassol, and it is said that about six men had been taken to hospital.

Scientific Approach To Defence Problems

WEST'S ONLY SALVATION, SAYS ALEXANDER

LONDON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter).

THE British Minister of Defence, Earl Alexander, said here last night that he doubted whether the West could build up as many air squadrons as the Russians had, but it was "in the scientific approach to defence problems that lies our advantage and perhaps our salvation".

Lord Alexander, former British Commander-in-Chief, Middle-East, was addressing more than 6,000 veterans of the El Alamein battle, celebrating the 10th anniversary of this victory, which started the sweep of the Axis powers out of Africa and paved the way for their final defeat in Europe.

General Mathew B. Ridgway, NATO Supreme Commander, was among the speakers, and Lord Alexander said the West had the fullest confidence in his leadership.

NATO: NOT SO STRONG

General Ridgway warned that NATO forces were not strong enough. Until NATO had sufficient active forces in land and sea and in the air, backed by adequate reserves, which could be quickly mobilised, the West would continue to stand in peril of losing the priceless possessions which it was the first duty of any Government to preserve, he said.

"It is my duty to tell you that we have not yet got those forces".

The British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill, said: "So far as Great Britain is concerned, we stand under his (General Ridgway's) orders at his right hand, and we shall do the utmost in our power to make sure that the causes for which we have fought in the past and which we have preserved in the past are not passed away".

Lord Montgomery denied rumours that he was unhappy and about to leave SHAPE. He said that until "the job" was finished to General Ridway's satisfaction and as long as the General needed his services, he would remain at SHAPE as General Ridgway's "loyal subordinate".

NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH U.N. IDEALS

COLOMBO, Oct. 25 (PTI): Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayawardane, said here last night that the export of rubber from Ceylon to China is not in conformity with the ideals of the United Nations.

Speaking at the annual United Nations Association dinner, Mr. Jayawardane said that several members of the United Nations had helped Ceylon win her freedom.

"It seems irony of fate that this very rubber would be used against them," he said.

(China has been Ceylon's best customer for rubber during the past year).

COSMIC RAYS STUDY: BALLOONS WILL FLY

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25 (PTI): Dr. P. S. Gill, Chairman of the Aligarh University Physics Department, said here yesterday that his Department had planned to "fly shortly numerous balloons to the upper regions of the atmosphere with Aligarh as the base."

"These balloons will carry apparatus which can record data helpful to the study of cosmic rays at high altitudes", he added.

Dr. Gill, who is also Director of the Research Observatory at Gulmarg, was speaking at the inaugural function of the science circle of the Allahabad University.

He said that in a majority of cases such balloons, which were expected to go as high as 1,00,000 feet would be recovered when they fell down. In any case, important data from the balloons aloft would be transmitted to the receiving set at the ground.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON PRICES DECLINE TO NEW LOWS

Wall Street Higher On Favourable Dividends

NEW YORK, October 24 (UPA): Cotton prices tried to rally only to run into more stiff opposition and drop to new lows for movement.

Blast of hedge-selling and liquidation wilted the prices at the finish sending nearby December down to 36 cents a pound. This represents a cumulative drop of 14 dollars per bale from the high prevailing just before the government crop report of October 8. The 36-cent line, moreover, was the lowest level in five months.

Professionals playing for the technical weekend rally became disheartened over the market's inability to hold ground for any length of time. Marketings of irrigated and rain-grown cotton from far west were reported on the increase.

The market opened off eight to up three points, edged up to five to 18 points and then dropped 16 to 43 from top to close off 10 to 36 points on the day.

The closing prices included:—

	Open	High	Low	Close
DELIVERY				
Spot	....	....	....	36.25
Dec.	36.28	36.41	36.00	36.00
March	36.61	36.79	36.36	36.36
May	36.78	36.91	36.52	36.52
July	36.55	36.70	36.34	36.34
Oct.	35.09	35.10	34.92	34.98
Dec.	35.03	35.06	34.90	34.90
March	35.05	35.02	34.90	34.93
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	35.25
Dec.	36.30	36.40	36.00	36.00
March	36.60	36.78	36.32	36.32
May	36.75	36.90	36.46	36.48
July	36.51	36.71	36.31	36.31
Oct.	35.09	35.09	34.91	34.95
Dec.	35.01	35.02	34.90	34.93
March	35.03	35.11	34.90	34.92

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Stocks finished higher as rush of favourable dividends and earnings reports bolstered the market in a modest extension of Thursday's advances. The two-day advances recouped about $100,000,000. valuations.

Dealings totalled 1,000,000 shares. Of 1,082 issues traded, 478 advanced, 295 declined and 309 were unchanged.

Gains generally were small except for specialities such as a Texas company was up 2-1/8 in response to favourable earnings and increased dividends plus extra dividends.

Rails generally were higher ranging over a a point. Most chemicals did well higher about a point. Steels firmed.

Tobacco stocks had another good session helped by government's bright consumption forecast.

Curb trading totalled 260,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $3,190,000.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.

Grains were mostly lower reflecting additional hedging in maize against heavy new crop movements with the selling in soyabeans based on weakness in the soyabean meal market. Wheat, however, resisted the selling pressure due to continued dry weather in the south-west with exporters on the buying side against the sale of one cargo of United States wheat to Japan.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Dec. 2.36-7/8.
March 2.43.
May 2.46-1/8.
July 2.44-5/8.

HONG KONG GOLD AND EXCHANGE RATES

HONG KONG, Oct. 24: On the Hong Kong market today the closings included:

HK$ 6.1825 per US$ 1 for cash.
HK$ 6.215 per US$ 1 for TT.
HK$ 15.72 per pound sterling.
HK$ 286.25 per tael of gold.

LONDON MARKETS

RUBBER PRICES

London Oct. 24 (UPA): The rubber market was steady.

SPOT	22-1/4	to	22-1/2
December	22-1/2	to	22-3/4
Jan./Mar.	22-1/2	to	22-3/4
Apr/June	22-1/4	to	22-3/4
July/Sept.	22-1/4	to	22-1/2
CIF Nov.	22-1/2	to	22-3/4
Dec.	22-3/8	to	22-1/2
Jan.	22-1/4	to	22-1/2

ESTATE CREPE November thick was unquoted and thin was quoted at 29 sellers.

LONDON TIN PRICES

The tin market was steady. Spot marked up one sterling to 953 and three months marked down 1-1/2 to 940-1/4.

The turnover was 55 tons, nothing for cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers 952, sellers 954, business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 940, sellers 940-1/2, business at 940.

SETTLEMENT—953.

In the unofficial afternoon session the tin market was steady and quiet.

The turnover was 25 tons, including five tons cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers 952, sellers 953, business 952-1/2.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 940-1/2, sellers 941, business 941.

LONDON LEAD PRICES

In the morning session the Lead market was firmer. The prices were:

October 85 to 85-1/2; January 84-1/2 to 84-3/4. The turnover was 1,100 tons.

In the afternoon session the market was firmer. The prices were:

October 86-1/2 to 87; January 86-1/4 to 86-1/2.

The turnover was 300 tons.

LONDON COPRA

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Copra Philippines cif Antwerp bulk per ton $200 nominal.

Copra Straits cif U K. cont £82 seller.

Copra Mozambique c and f per ton 6000 nominal.

Coconut oil Crude Straits European Continental ports in bulk Oct.-Nov. £112 seller.

Coconut oil crude Ceylon cif European Continental ports in bulk Oct.-Nov. £115 seller.

Palm oil Belgian Congo cif Oct-Nov. 11,600 quoted.

LONDON PEPPER PRICFS

The pepper market was quiet. Malabar spot, Lampong and Muntok all were unchanged. November was quoted at 1150 and December at 1100 and Sarawak was indicated at 11 sh. and 3 d.

JAP TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (UPA): Japan is planning to establish "trade stations" in Calcutta and Bombay in the near future, it is learned here.

As far as it is at present contemplated, in addition to the two in India, stations will be set up in Karachi, Bangkok, Djakarta, Manila, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (PTI): India's exports of pig iron to Japan have been steadily declining during the last three years according to official figures available here today.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

		Rs	a
2½ % Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½ % Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	2
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	4
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	15
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	0
3 % Loan 1970-75		87	4
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	81	10
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4% Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-68*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	0
3½ % Bom. Municipal 1977		85	8
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	8
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M. P. 1962		97	0
3½ % Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay	..	99	13
4 % W. Bengal	..	99	12
4 % Madras	..	99	10
4 % U.P.	..	99	4
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		97	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		97	12
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		97	12
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		104	8

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1702-8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The local bullion market opened steady and after small improvement, quotations declined on renewed selling and long liquidation.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 158|- and advanced Rs. 158|4 under small buying but declined at Rs. 157|10 on increased selling pressure. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 157|7

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87|4 and after declining at Rs. 86|15 steadied at Rs. 87|1. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 87|3 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62|-.

Later on there was heavy selling owing to large arrivals of gold. Silver declined at Rs. 156-12 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 86-9. Silver arrivals were 40 Bars and the offtake was 5 to 6 Bars. Gold arrivals were 10 thousand tolas and the offtake was 4 to 5 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Silver Ready	156	10	0
Forward	157	0	0
Gold Ready	86	9	0
Forward	86	10	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

120D Ready Japan	4	4	0
150D Ready Japan	4	5	0
120D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150D Ready Italy	3	8	6
150D Box Oct.	693	0	0
150D Box Nov.	697	0	0
2/40 Staple Oct.	652	0	0
2/40 Staple Nov.	645	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 23rd October 1952	73,662
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 23rd October 1952	1,48,400
Same period last year	1,55,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd October 1952	4,92,151
Same time last year	3,11,296

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. New crop arrivals are increasing and the supply situation being safe quotations are expected to decline in due course. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 24-4 and Khursain at Rs. 29. Castorseeds B.R. were placed at Rs. 32-8, May deivery opened at Rs. 143/8 and declined at Rs. 139/8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Bold ready	36	12	0
Coromandal ready	36	12	0
Khandesh quality	36	12	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	58	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	10	0
October	19	2	0
November	17	14	0
December	17	0	0

LINSEEDS

Bold ready delivery	29	4	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Oil	16	8	0

CASTORSEEDS OIL

May	139	8	0
Ready Madras quality	34	0	0
Oil First pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	8	0

Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (PTI): In sympathy with better hessian and renewed buying, jute shares became steady again today and a fair business was put through at gradually hardening rates. Among others, tea and the more speculative stocks were fairly enquired of at steady prices. Government securities were unaltered.

The following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81-9, three per cent loan 1959-61 95-15 s lot, four per cent loan 1960-70 101-6 s lot, three per cent loan 1966-68 90-5.

BANKS: United India 4-2.

COTTONS: Basanti 4-3, Cawnpore Tex. 8-15.

COALS: Amalgamated 22-8, Bharat Colliery 6-5, Burrakur 11-7, East Indian 22-6, Talcher 3-10.

JUTES: Agarpara 23-4, India 150, Lansdowne 182, Northbrook 24-8, National 27-10, Reliance 16-14, Bally 202, sl., Barnagore 197, Howrah 28-2, Kinnison 250, Nudea 62, Orient 217, Union 218.

ENGINEERINGS: Brit Engineering 18-12 s lot, Indian Iron 27-8, Jessop and Co. 22-5, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-11, Saran Eng. 10.

TEXTILES: Machinery 4-8, Steel Corpn. 21-7.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3-5, Tavoy Tin Annas Nine, Sone Valley Cement 6-13, Alkali and Chemical 14-8, Angelo Bros. 23-10, B I Corpn. 9-9, Indian Cables 16-1, Indian National Air 2, Jardine Henderson 136, Small lot, National Insulated Cable 10-4, Shree Gopal Paper 16-4, Titaghur Paper 35-8, Midnapore Zemindary 40-8, India Steamship 5-14.

SUGARS: Champaran 18-15.

TEAS: Betjan 23-8, Birpara 85, Dibrugarh 7-4, East India 15-4, Hantapara 110, Hattikhira 10-4, New Terai 6-4, .ex-div., Hasimara 28-8.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, October 24: Although the atmosphere was less heavy prices still hold near their reduced levels of yesterday. Business remained slack and price changes were small. Quiet, substantial declines were suffered by most Indo-Chinese but several French industrials and one or two foreigns rallied. The five per cent loan reacted and thi swas reflected in the remainder of the section.

BRUSSELS: The tone was rather uncertain though most sectors were holding previous levels fairly well. Leading colonials were fairly well maintained and the slight easing in rubbers was erased during the session.

AMSTERDAM: The bourse was very quiet around yesterday's level. Escompto Bank was firm reflecting a considerable premium in Djakarta. Estates shippings were hardening allround with guilder investments more cheerful.

Assam Tea Workers Face Big Crisis

300,000 WILL BE JOBLESS IN 1953

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (PTI):—The Indian Tea Association has received indications from its member companies that a substantial number of tea garden labourers are likely to be "laid off" early in 1953, but no specific figures had yet been given, a spokesman of the Association told PTI today.

He was commenting on a report from Tezpur that about 300,000 tea garden labourers were likely to be "laid off" without pay during the cold weather.

The spokesman added, however, that if the figure was correct it would represent about half the labour force employed by its member companies in Assam.

Due to the present crisis in the Indian tea industry, number of companies, big and small, had indicated to the Association that they would have no alternative but to curtail production.

It was feared that many small tea companies in Assam, both Indian and European-owned, would be adversely affected during the next few months.

FRENCH PROTEST TO US ON TUNISIA ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The French Ambassador to the United States M. Henri Bonnet lodged a strong verbal protest with Mr. David Bruce, United States Acting Secretary of State, against the American vote favouring inclusion of the Tunisian and Moroccan questions on the agenda of the United Nations Political Committee, a French Embassy spokesman said last night.

The spokesman said M. Bonnet had telephoned Mr. Bruce to say that "we dont like" the American vote and that it might have unfortunate repercussions in French opinion and also in North Africa.

The spokesman said that no formal note of protest had been delivered to the State Department.

2 Missing In Air Crash

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (PTI): Two persons are reported missing and several others injured, three seriously, when an I. A. F. plane crashed in a jungle near Dibrugarh in Assam -yesterday morning, according to the Dum Dum area control.

The plane had taken off from Mohanbari airstrip with army personnel who had been engaged in airdropping food in the flood affected areas of Assam.

FIVE MISSING

According to latest reports received at the Dum Dum airport four persons were injured and five others are missing, believed to have bailed out.

No one is reported killed.

Accident To Plane

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (PTI): An Indian National Airways Viking got its nose bruised while landing at the Dum Dum airport at a quarter to twelve this morning. All passengers on board the plane and the crew are safe and none was reported to have received any injury.

Protection To Tobacco Industry

COLOMBO, Oct. 25 (PTI): The Tobacco Committee has recommended to Government that tobacco cultivation, distribution and manufacture should be controlled by an act of Parliament, and the industry should be protected.

The Act should authorise the adoption of a licensing system for the purpose, the Committee's report said.

Industrial Management

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (UPI). An official committee appointed at the instance of the Planning Commission is understood to have suggested constitution of an industria management service.

The personnel of the proposed service will be required for managing industrial enterprises belonging to the Central or State Governments.

talking of BOOKS

A CALL UPON MR. MOG-GAM

BY HARVENA C. RICHTER

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE LOCAL BOTTIN of the tiny Riviera village of St. Jean, Cap Ferrat, didn't have the telephone number I was looking for. It was an important number, and I had mislaid it.

Moreover, it was sure to be unlisted, one not easily procured again. Yet outside my pension window I could see the thin, silken wire shining in the Midi sun, one golden skein branching off to St. Jean below me, the other travelling out the dusty, oleander-lined road to Villa Mauresque on Cap Ferrat. The tower of the villa was hardly more than two miles away. Within it was the telephone whose number I was searching.

So near and yet so far! Below me was spread the village beloved of English artists and writers, a picturesque jumble of pastel houses, tiled roofs, and butterfly-winged fishing-boats. Its tiny turquoise harbour seemed no bigger than a thimble. Beyond, firmly gripping the blue silk sheet of the Mediterranean, was the long and spatulate thumb of Cap Ferrat, one of the loveliest promontories in the world.

It was an ideal place for a writer. The walls of the villas were high, and brilliant with bouganvillea. They could easily shut out the clatter of the Corniche Moyenne with its tourists. In fact, in this small, enchanted portion, southern France was much as it might have been some hundreds of years ago. Gazing out to sea from the cliff walks, whose agavae and yucca blades pointed toward Corsica, the sight of a Venetian barquentine pushing along the turquoise waters, or even a Phoenician galley, would not have come as a great surprise.

WHAT HE MEANT?

However, in spite of St. Jean's gentle timeless quality, this was an age of the mechanical device. I decided to consult it.

"Vous avez le numero de Monsieur Somerset Maugham?" I inquired of the local operator.

She was polite, but from her answer it was evident that she had no idea whom I meant.

"He has a villa on Cap Ferrat, Villa Mauresque", the search was pursued. "He is the famous English novelist."

Only a faint crackling of static along the line. Then: "Pas de Monsieur Maugham ici," she said, with evident regret

It didn't seem possible. Something—perhaps the connection—was obviously wrong.

I tried to recall the phonetic alphabet learned in long-ago beginner's French. "Mawn", I pronounced carefully, the number being no longer important, only the necessity of being understood. 'Em-ah-oo-gay-ash-ah-em. Mawm."

"Ah, oui-oui-oui!" The affirmation was explosive, like quick, consecutive puffs from a toy locomotive. "Monsieur Mog-gam!"

I stood corrected. But I hadn't learned my lesson thoroughly; for, the next afternoon, when I inquired of St. Jean's only taxi driver if he knew the villa of Somerset "Mawm," the same bafflement ensued I'm sure this time I was understood. But first he let me purchase a small map and show him the location of Villa Mauresque All the while, the blue-jeaned fishermen of St. Jean watched with interest. And, when he said: "Ah, you wish Mister Mog-gam," I heard the fishermen repeat "Monsieur Mog-gam" knowingly among themselves, corroborating the local feeling that Americans can't pronounce a simple name.

One should visit Somerset Maugham in a long English phaeton. But it seemed quite permissible to visit Monsieur Mog-gam in this singular conveyance, the only taxi in the town of St. Jean, and as venerable as its wrinkled driver. All the way down the road, golden with dust and laden with the dry, sachet-like scent of the oleanders, the radiator, innocent of cap, merrily spouted steam. Its joints creaked. At every turn of the road, which afforded glimpses into ornate Italian gardens, it threatened to break down. And, when it finally chugged up the long lane, bordered with tall blue flowers, to the cool white entrance of Villa Mauresque, I felt like a tramp coming around by the door.

The taxi tyres ground into the gravel Coughing violently, it shuddered to a stop.

"The house of M. Mog-gam" my taxi driver said, and bowed.

WAITING FOR ME

Mr. Maugham was there, indeed, waiting for me inside the living room. And now the picture I had formed of him, a conglomerate of bad photographs, seemed incongruous. He was dressed smartly in white ducks and blue espadrilles. He didn't look small, and he didn't look elderly. That big room could have dwarfed a larger man, but he held himself so straight that he seemed almost tall. Afterward, I could remember no gray in his hair, only that it was a light colour, and that his Riviera-tanned skin looked young. Although I was to see two vivid oil portraits of him that day, one by Marie Laurencin, the other by Graham Sutherland, it is this first visual impression that remains: of a fine face with a long arched English nose, and a pair of live brown eyes in which the light came and went. His face, reposed during most of the visit, responded to certain questions like a delighted boy's. When, as I left and turned to see him bounding lightly up the gravel path in his blue espadrilles, I heard him call to someone: "How about a bath? How about a bath?"

And all the while he sat there opposite me on the sofa, his feet tucked up childishly under him, telling of his writing and the great number of ideas over the years ("I couldn't get them down fast enough—it has been like releasing a great burden from me to get them off"), it seemed that his, indeed, was the youthful and perpetually inventive mind.

That look of forbidding and Maugham-ish hauteur never came, though I watched for it. In fact, when all was over, I decided I had not met Somerset Maugham at all, but made instead the pleasant acquaintance of a certain Monsieur Mog-gam who happened to be a neighbour on Cap Ferrat.

Kalki Deepavali Number

KALKI DEEPAVALI NUMBER, EDITED BY R. KRISHNAMURTHY AT KALKI PRESS, MADRAS.

This bumper issue of over 200 pages is a high class art and literary production in Tamil. Rajaji who is a master of Puranic lore and who uses it with telling effect in political context writes in simple Tamil about "Sita Avatar." Another eminent litterateur, T. K. C. writes about the makers of Tamil language and gives a fine sample of literary criticism. Rajendra Shankar takes the art of the sculptor as the theme of an interesting story and makes the statues speak among themselves.

There are a number of progressive writers, both men and women, who base their stories on various facets of rich Tamil culture and weave a rich literary garland. Under the caption "Punna Forest Tiger," "Kalki" writes a social story in which the shadow of an inter-caste marriage, the wails and woe of an alleged illegitimate child, the vaunted show of the rich, the sturdy character of the poor, the toils and turmoils of a progressive writer and the thrills of a tiger hunt are woven and developed into a fine denouement of superb suspense. "Kalki", a master of literary prose gives "soft touches," nuances and shades which bring out the human side of the characters and projects his literary glare into the life of the cross-sections of society. The historical story of the Pandya who rebelled against the British Raj and faced the gallows for the freedom of the country in 1799 is narrated with a wealth of historical detail. Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai, the poet laureate of Tamil Nadu writes a poem on Mahatma Gandhi.

The art section is replete with portraits and paintings of renowned artists like Kanu Desai, Srimati, Maniam and Chandra. The fontispiece, "Gypsy & the Queen" by Srimati is a rare work of art, picturising a well-known and traditional dance episode. Among the documentaries must be mentioned a photo of Mahatma Gandhi and his group of workers in South African Satyagraha. This photo personally presented to Rajaji recently is reproduced for the first time and is topical in view of the "Apartheid" Kurukshetra.

K. A. C.

1ST CHRYSANTHEMUM

Strength has come into the garden,
Loveliness has a sharper note;
Strength has come into the air
Like a sword-point at the throat.

Summer has drifted down the year
With her woman's ways,
And now we are in for the rich, the rugged,
The masculine days;
Chill, fresh early mornings, and leaves burning;
Adieu to leisure; the mind turning
Briskly, forever, (until next year)
To long level roads of work—
Satisfying work, deep-settled contentment of work,
And the fruit that the work will bear.

All this I read in your face—
Harbinger, forerunner,
Stiffly presenting arms to departing summer,
Solitary guard of honour
To autumn, red skies, dampness of earth and leaf.
Smells of the garden pungent beyond belief.

You are the symbol, the promise
Of deep completeness to come;
Burnished and bronze-encrusted, you are
The first chrysanthemum.

ROSEMARY C. COBHAM.

Scrap Book And Clippings

BACKGROUND FOR NEW IDEAS

By Lydia L. Roberts

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

Three outstanding scrapbooks displayed recently showed the greater possibilities of use in this simple field of work.

The bursting scrapbook of a city literary club was full of interesting letters, articles, and reminiscences of noted writers. The second scrapbook compiled by a Protestant church member told about almost forgotten events in the church history and held pictures of changes in the buildings.

The third scrapbook was one kept by the chairman of a publicity committee and contained samples of its work and relevant details of contacts. The entries were kept up to date and new pages inserted as needed because this scrapbook was continually being used not only for reference but as a repository of new ideas.

These three displays show that a scrapbook may be not only a pleasant hobby for leisure time, but well worth serious thought and effort over a long period. A well-planned scrapbook may be a valuable aid to professional men and women and a useful tool in any branch of school work, business, literary lines, and home management.

Careful Organization

Magazines, newspapers, and advertisements are full of material which will be helpful for research and reference when kept in a scrapbook, and if clippings and pictures are efficiently arranged. Often it is important to refer to the material and get data quickly and accurately. This means a careful organization of pages so the contents will be available when needed.

In making a successful scrapbook it is important to put down the date and source of every clipping, picture, and letter used in it. Even a written quotation of only two lines should be followed by the title of the book from which it is taken, with the name of the publisher and date of publication. Business reports, rare items, accounts of new ideas or experiments, and tentative plans put forward should be dated.

This supplies an authoritative reference if the entry is ever questioned. Much time, effort, and money has been spent in law, letters and business, because sources were not given, and memories were unreliable.

It is easy to paste pictures and clippings neatly on to pages if a brand of rubber cement good for its sticking qualities is used, and the job carefully done. Material looks best when not crowded together and also because later additional information or remarks may be needed, so some space should be left on each page of the scrapbook.

Filing Pamphlets

Special enclosures should be pasted in as if a frame or space were around them. Long articles and other materials longer than the page may be put in with the lower third or half folded back so that it is protected and not hanging down.

Letters and pamphlets require a different procedure because usually they consist of several pages. A good way to make them secure in a scrapbook is to run a length of Scotch tape along the binding of the pamphlet and several inches beyond on the page top and bottom. This attaches the material firmly without marring the pamphlet, and its leaves may be turned easily when being read.

Material that is larger or bulkier requires a pocket. This is made from a manila envelope a little wider than needs to be used, and then the envelope is cut in halves or the right size to hold half the booklet. Attach the back of the envelope firmly with rubber cement to the lower part of the scrapbook page. Slide the booklet into this so that the top part shows its title and function. Use envelopes in various sizes as needed, and the result is a neat and protective pocket for this type of reference material.

On some pages where a single sheet of heavy paper or a card is to be saved, photo corners may be used, and the material tucked by its corners into the holders. Other material of this kind can be attached to the page with pieces of Scotch tape across each corner or over the top and bottom of the piece. Gummed labels and index tabs will call attention to special sections and subjects.

White Ink

On a scrapbook of dark paper pages, a white ink shows up better if used for notations and explanations. Particular entries or those needed quickly might be entered in red ink, or hard crayon pencil of a bright colour. An indelible pencil may be tied by a string to the scrapbook and used when other writing materials are not at hand.

There are times when a more complete idea of plans and work accomplished may be given by the display of well arranged pages full of articles, letters, booklets, and drawings and a scrapbook is easily carried around when needed. Also it may be kept in the drawer of an office desk, in a bookcase at home, or on any shelf convenient to daily work.

Size and thickness can be varied as desired, and only one scrapbook compiled, or a set eventually planned and completed. If seriously undertaken and planned efficiently, scrapbooks may be a valuable asset for any busy man or woman, as the background of source material or the foreground of new, vital ideas.

SONG FOR CANDIDATES

When the leaves have started falling
And when autumn's in the air,
Will you still, friends, be recalling
How you stood upon your chair?
Will you honestly remember
How you raised the banner high?
Will you love me in November
As you loved me in July?

RICHARD ARMOUR.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

HERE is a bit of surprise news which is sure to interest you: A wasp that settled on a large balloon hanging from the ceiling of a village post office, and tried to sting it, was killed when the balloon exploded.

This can make a good moral story. Will you try and write one? Please send your attempts, legibly written on one side only of the paper, within ten days from today, addressed to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will, in return, be glad to send you a book as a present.

Rubber-Stamping Th. Whales

When the research ship 'William Scoresby' put into Simonstown Docks recently visitors were shown the apparatus that "labels" whales. It is nothing less than a huge rubber stamp that is shot from a gun. The stamp has a serial number on it. If the marksman is lucky he is able to retrieve the stamp for re-use, but nine-tenths of them are lost.

The purpose of the stamping is to help experts in the study of the migration of whales. To date, the 'William Scoresby' has "rubber stamped" about 4,000 whales in the Antarctic.

Joy Through Friendship

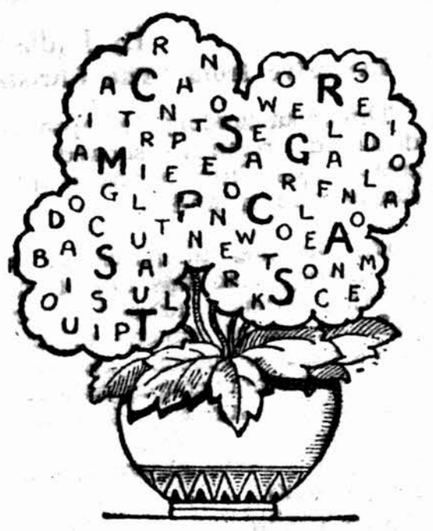
"Strength through Joy" was the name of the Nazi youth movement in pre-war Germany. "Joy through Friendship" is the name of an Anglo-American venture which stated recently.

Each year since the war there have been exchanges of visits between groups of students from Oxford and Heidelberg Universities with the object of fostering mutual understanding and friendship. The meetings have been encouraged and arranged by the Student Christian Movement.

Nearly all students are short of money nowadays. So this year an experiment is being made. When the German students arrive in this country they will go straight to a National Union of Students harvest camp at Shelburn-in-Elmet, near Leeds, and there they will be joined by a similar number of undergraduates from Oxford. For about a fortnight the young men of the two countries will live together, sharing the joys and interests of work and leisure, and at the same time will be earning their keep and some pocket-money.

After the camp the Heidelberg students will go to Oxford for a Student Christian Movement conference and then when Term begins, it is hoped that they will be able to stay on for a week to see the working of an English university.

JUMBLED FLOWERS



THE names of eleven flowers are jumbled up in this vase. The large letters are the initial letters of the flowers.

Carnation, Sweet pea, Rose, Marigold, Scabious, Petunia, Gladiola, Cornflower, Anemone, Tulip, Stock.

Santa Maria Sails Again

One of London's most famous weathervanes can again be seen. This is the lovely gilded copper model of the 'Santa Maria,' the ship in which Columbus sailed to discover new lands.

The ship sailed proudly above Astor House overlooking the Victoria Embankment until 1944 when the building was damaged by a flying bomb.

Last year the work of restoring the building was begun, and now the 'Santa Maria', shining anew, is in service again over London.

Shrimati Taraben Jamod relating a story to her Balkan-ji-Bari children at Bhavnagar.

Faithful To His Post

Wearing flowing white robes, sandals, and a large tar-boosh type of headgear, a West African recently presented himself at a London Post Office at midnight for duty as Postman. As no-one recognised him, he was refused admission.

The chief inspector arriving early in the morning vouched for his identity as a temporary postman, and the man explained that he had been to an African social function and had not time to go home and put on his European suit and official arm badge.

While appreciating the West African's sense of duty, the chief inspector thought his attire a little too unconventional for a postman, and he was sent home to change.

After Many Years

A letter written by a Tasmanian soldier to his Mother and thrown in a bottle over the side of his troopship in 1915 has just been found near Bridport, in Northern Tasmania.

The writer, Mr. Tom Harding, said in his message that he would probably be in the firing line by the time his mother received the message in the battle. Mrs. Harding died some years ago, but the bottle and the message have been returned to the soldier.

PITHY PROVERB

He that is content with his poverty is wonderfully rich.

CHANGE FROM PIES

A peculiar fellow named Dand
Developed a passion for sand.
An old man from Dahej,
Said: "Try it with porridge;
I am sure you will find that it's grand."

OWL IN COWL

An owl has set up residence in a chimney cowl in London's famous Harley Street. He is indeed a wise old owl, for he is kept warm by the draught of warm air from the chimney, and his new home swings round with the wind so that at all times he is protected from the weather.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bihar Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari celebrated the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, on the 1st October, under the presidentship of Dr. Habibul Haque.

All are most welcome to join the great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for it particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay—21.

You can also send to Dada your small contributions of essays, stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., etc., which he will be glad to use in this your own "Corner", if found suitable. Do send something positively!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Dachshund, Puppy And Blue Kitten

BY RICHARD CHURCH

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

I have had an urgent, and rather adminitory letter from an anguished friend in California, about my recent introduction of a Dachshund puppy into our house, hitherto dominated by an ancient Corgi.

I will make a fuller confession: for not only has the Dachshund entered the house. I have also bought, extravagantly, a British Blue kitten, to replace the old white phantom feline whose departure two years ago, left me too forlorn to venture upon a successor. Now is the time, I thought, while we were waiting for the puppy; the Corgi may find it less disconcerting if he is confronted with two youngsters, of so different a character and form. He may be less inclined to jealous comparisons.

Let me be particular about this, and the consequent approaches, in order to reassure my correspondent half across the world. The Dachshund arrived first, a cobbly little object, rather like a half-filled water-bottle. His face, and his limbs, appeared to have been borrowed and cut down from the members of an elephant, the spare hide being roughly creased round the tiny bones. I was afraid, that, if he were put on the ground, he would trip over his own skin. The huge ears were paper-thin and almost transparent They flapped about the floor as he waddled along, and had to be pegged back when he lolloped up a saucer of milk.

His eyes had a sentimental roll, like those of a Negro child, with a copious display of white as mood chased mood behind that corrugated forehead. Behind this innocence lurked a faint resemblance to the domed head of Charles Darwin. His conduct, upon first entering the house, was conditioned by the fallacy that everybody, man or woman, and including the Corgi, must be a projection of his own mother. He whimpered toward one and then the other of us all dragging his glossy little bag of garments round him. Thus he approached the Corgi, who had run into the room to see what the exclamations were about.

Moment Of Suspense

There was a moment of suspense. The human almost stood tip-toe in apprehension. Forward lumbered the infant. The Corgi looked at it, raised an upper lip and showed an ominous fang. Then he looked up straight into my eyes, and I saw two deep caverns of enquiry, I murmured his name gently, stooped and put my hand round one of his upright, Bottom-translated ears, so soft and velvety, and worked it persuasively between finger and thumb. The intruder flopped nearer. A faint and inward growl vibrated somewhere inside the Corgi. I could feel it with my fingers, and gave another signal through that caressible ear.

There matters stood for another few moments of timelessness. What should we do? Ought we to snatch the infant up out of danger? If so, would that create a bad initial impression of favouritism? Was it worth the risk, to leave the puppy to make his own ingratiating way through this barrier of hostile resentment?

I could feel the disturbance under my hand. The old fellow was trembling with anxiety. If there was any fear about, it was in his heart, and not in that of the innocent newcomer. He shook himself, tried to free his ear from my grasp, as though to assert his independence of any emotional tie with a human who would do this thing to him. But I was obstinate, too, I would not let go. I pulled his head and pressed it against my leg, and, leaning down, I whispered: "Say something then."

He growled again, but gave up the wilful effort of breaking away from contact with me. He just growled faintly, and waited, leaving the initiative to the puppy.

The Miracle

Then the miracle happened. The Dachshund, suddenly conscious of the growl and the hostile personality, stopped, sat on his muddled haunches, surrounded by a ridge of spare flesh, and contemplated the problem. There they faced each other, crabbed age and youth, wisdom and innocence. Youth and innocence won. The puppy, collecting up every fold of his ramshackle frame, flopped forward, subsided on the front paws of the Corgi, reached up and seized him by the upper lip.

The humans hovered, afraid of disaster. But they need not have feared. The conflict was over, the "war that was no war" was done. Corgi sat, trying vainly to lift his head away and leaving behind an elastic lip stretched several inches out of the normal. He had to relent, and down came his head again, to greet the puppy, while his eyes sought mine with an upward leer, half of shame, half of apology, as though he expected ME to blame HIM for his division of allegiance.

From that moment he constituted himself a monitor a sixth-room prefect, a wet-nurse, and a policeman. He is also a victim, as all the rest of us are victims. The puppy has taken possession, swelling like a beanstalk. After only a few weeks, he has grown to a parody of adult shape, with a long, slender head and muzzle exquisite in form and colour. But I will not sentimentalise about the appearance, for I must leave myself sufficient saccharine to be able to describe the second intruder into the Corgi's hitherto uncontested kingdom.

Canine Fury

A few days later, the blue kitten arrived in a basket I opened it, again surrounded by members of the household, including the two dogs. There sat a tiny ball of smoke, huddled up like a fledgling on the nest. At the raising of the lid, the ball opened a pink mouth and yawned; a vast convulsive yawn that showed a tongue and throat of rose-petal, and a number of ivory thorns for teeth. Then the smoke became a tiny thunder cloud, emitting sparks and rumblings. It was mewing and purring together, with noise out of all proportion to its size. The whole room shook. The Corgi degenerated instantly into the northern forest manners, falling cold and electric into a canine fury. The puppy shammed being grown-up and produced a series of barks that changed the kitten into a slightly larger thunder cloud. Her golden eyes flashed, and she sprang out of the basket in one bound, landing on my shoulder. Instantly her anger vanished, and she sat there in smug triumph, looking contemptuously down at the mere canines, so clumsy and blatant and obvious, below her.

She was no larger than my palm would hold; but there was no doubt about her position. She asserted it from the first moment. She was the tyrant, the queen, the lawgiver. Since her coming, she has remained always out of reach of the Corgi, being instinctively sagacious enough to take no risk against that quiet, watchful hostility. But over the puppy she has exercised every wile, from flirtation, affected indifference, caresses, and sheer tigerish bullying; to all of which aspects the innocent long-nosed blunderer has succumbed in turn. He has been made a complete fool of by this miniature panther, and he loves it. If she disappears, as she is capable of doing for hours on end (where no human has yet discovered) he mopes about, sniffing into corners and under furniture, whimpering for his lost love. Corgi meanwhile pretends to a Diogenic indifference lying with his face on his paws, his eyes clouded with age. But, nevertheless, I detect in them a new curiosity, and a lurking desire to become a sharer in the abject submissiveness before the throne of the wickedly beautiful little "quean", the latest incarnation of the Princess Scheherazade.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Art in tune with Nature—From artist to the people—Art for practical needs — Uncared for artists of India—Bombay to encourage drama— A musician of high abilities —Folk poets need patronage—Special treatment to artistic industries — Apartheid challenges art.

ART as a source of beauty evokes admiration at the first sight, but ultimately it must serve some definite purpose.

In India, art — say painting or sculpture — was intended, to a large extent, for consumption in some form by the people. This is the reason why there was close link and harmony between the artists' creative work on one side and utilitarian objects of art on the other.

Nature And Art

There was something more than such a happy coincidence. The artists had drawn freely from nature, and the result was that art in nature had provided a harmonious setting in the country's art life. The people had to turn to art when they were inspired by nature to seek beauty; and art in its turn was so systematically organised and processed that it could convey beauty to their regularly through several channels.

This point was touched two months ago, by Dr. C. V. Raman when he observed that nature's resources are the prime source of art and fountainhead of inspiration to great sculptors and painters; and then a significant statement was made by him that nature can afford much scope to craftsmen in industry. Judged from this point of view, India's art in its numerous ramifications was in unison with nature. In fact nature's resources of colour. forms, patterns, rhythm, sound and movements had played a prominent part in moulding the distinctive character and style of different Indian arts.

Illogical Distinctions

Apart from the finished works of art, patterns and designs worked out by creative artists were transferred to various media. They were rendered within the limitations of the technique peculiar to each medium and were carried to their logical end in utilitarian objects. The art organisation, if studied from the relics which are available today, will seem to have followed a scheme embracing the entire life of the country. In the ages gone by, it was difficult to fix the frontiers of art and to detach the latter from its numerous points of applicability.

In modern times, much confusion has been created by the illogical distinction of art such as the fine and applied which were imported from the west. Painters and sculptors have remained within the sphere which is extremely limited. Architecture and industry which are essentially within the range of application of art have been retained as spheres entirely distinct from it. The works of art executed by painters and sculptors have little use for the people, as they cannot be easily integrated in the pattern of the latter's life.

Art Of The People

What is popularly known as art is more or less intended for the delectation of the limited circles of the self-styled elite. But the people as a whole have to rest content with the antiquated and spurious forms and designs. Commercial art has, no doubt, the capacity of approaching the people, but its function usually comes to end when it has introduced, to them, the wares which may or may not be artistic. The point is how much of the art as a means of publicity or propaganda is actually assimilated by the people in their activities.

Then there are, in the picture, hereditary artists who are superciliously styled as craftsmen. Apart from the architects and sculptors among them, others have continued the indigenous art tradition in designing and manufacturing artistic articles as well as utilitarian objects with art as the decorative adjunct. It is the work of such artists which has conveyed something of art in the people, but this "art of the people" has been left outside the scope of the contemporary art movement.

Design was the basis of art which was intended for the people. In the matter of motif, style and other essentials, the design was the common factor of art at all its points of application; and above all, designs and patterns were worked out by creative artists in conformity with certain principles and specifications. At present, the artistes—painters and sculptors — however great they be, have little contact with the artist-craftsmen who are engaged in the work of applying art to practical needs.

Present Situation

Consequently, craftsmen in the fields of production like engraving, woodwork, ivory work, textile printing etc. have to repeat the motifs and designs which are out of tune with the modern times. Some have been tempted to imitate foreign designs in order to introduce novelty in their work. There is no use blaming such artist-craftsmen for indifference, when they have been left out in the cold by those who claim to be art-givers in modern India.

The divorce between art and its fields of applicability has prompted some to indulge in experiments. It has also offered an opportunity to others to dictate their own standards to artists. The advocates of western modernism, for instance, have succeeded in enlisting some converts to their creed, but they are not concerned with the utility of the art of their standards. They have never cared to inquire whether the designs worked out on the basis of their art and transferred to the objects used daily by the common people will at all appeal to the latter. This modernist movement seems to have been initiated to accentuate the illogical distinctions of art, which have led to disintegration of the traditional art organisation.

On the Government's side, art has been assigned a place in the development programmes, but the Government has not approached art as a practical proposition nor has it envisaged the need of working out a scheme which would embrace art from the stage of the creative endeavour to assimilation by the people. Such as a scheme must enunciate the standards and style based on the indigenous art tradition and bring architecture and industry within its purview. Art education also needs to be so revised that it might enable artists to convey art and something Indian in spirit to the people through the usual channels

Encouragement To Drama

The Government of Bombay has taken a welcome decision to offer encouragement to dramatic art according to a scheme. An amount approximately equal to the entertainment tax realised from dramatic performances will be set apart every year. From the fund thus built up, awards will be given to dramatists, actors etc., for staging and composing good plays, and also state theatres available for dramatic and other performances at a reasonable rent will be constructed at a few places

The scheme must be appreciated, as it promises, to some extent state, patronage to dramatic art and also provision of theatres which the stage needs urgently for its revival. It is hoped that the Government will take, in hand, construction of theatres as soon as the Funds are made available for it. For adjudication of awards, the Government should set up a competent board and should arrange for preparation of the list of various theatre groups and repertory companies in the state. It is expected that no discrimination will be exercised against professional dramatists, actors and companies, when the scheme comes into force.

The original proposal before the Government was for exemption to theatrical art from the entertainment tax, but the Government has instead, decided to work out a scheme to offer positive encouragement to drama. The scheme will contribute much to the revival of dramatic art, when it is implemented. The Government should have, at the same time, considered the desirability of making some reduction in the rate of the entertainment tax, as this measure could have extended to drama the relief which it urgently needs.

Devoted To Music

One comes across at times capable musicians of good standing who love music and not self-publicity. Mr. Revashankar Idarwalla, who is a resident of Bombay, is one of them. He is a vocalist and music exponent of high abilities. His classical music is not restricted in its range. It embraces all the modes such as Alap, Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Khyal, Tappa and Thumari and his rendering of each is authentic. Then it is a pleasure to hear him singing folk music of the various regions in its original tunes, talas and style.

Mr. Revashankar was initiated into music in childhood. He then had the advantage of acquiring theoretical and practical knowledge of music from several musicians of eminence. It is significant to note that Mr. Revashankar is not attached to any of the gharanas or modern groups of musicians. His gayaki shows a distinct impress of his individuality and the touch of a master. He has initiated and trained some young men in music. He is a consultant and guide to some others who are aspiring to be in the limelight. Gujerat to which Mr. Revashankar belongs must be proud of him, since it has the habit of remaining unperturbed when the charge is levelled against it that Gujeratis cannot make classical musicians.

Malwa is known in the pages of history as a land of poetry and drama. The region has a tradition of all these forms of literary expression. The folk-poets of this region are to meet in a conference on the banks of the river Shipra on November 2. They have selected a venue which has a historical background. This conference of the folk-poets of Malwa should be an incentive to folk-poets of other regions to organise themselves. The folk-poets must begin to discuss their own problems and to find out the part which they can and should play in modern India.

While the Government of India has decided to establish an Academy of Dance, Drama and music, it is necessary to inquire whether this Academy will concede representation to folk-poets and musicians and how the Government proposes to encourage them. The movement is also set afoot to reorganise programmes of the All India Radio. Folk poets and musicians must be assigned their legitimate place in the radio programmes of music and recitations. If the mike cannot, approach them in the remote corners of the countryside in present circumstances, folk musicians and poets should be brought before the mike, so that urban areas might be acquainted with the unsophisticated art and culture of the rural regions. Their is one of the ways in which the Government can offer encouragement to the poets and musicians of the village folks.

Support Artistic Industries

The Bidri ware is a well known industry of Hyderabad. There has been a regular demand for the beautiful Bidri articles in the foreign countries and in dollar areas. In order to place this artistic industry on a better footing, Bidri Ware industrial co-operative societies consisting of artisans have been formed. This measure is calculated to ensure reorganisation of the industry on a sound basis.

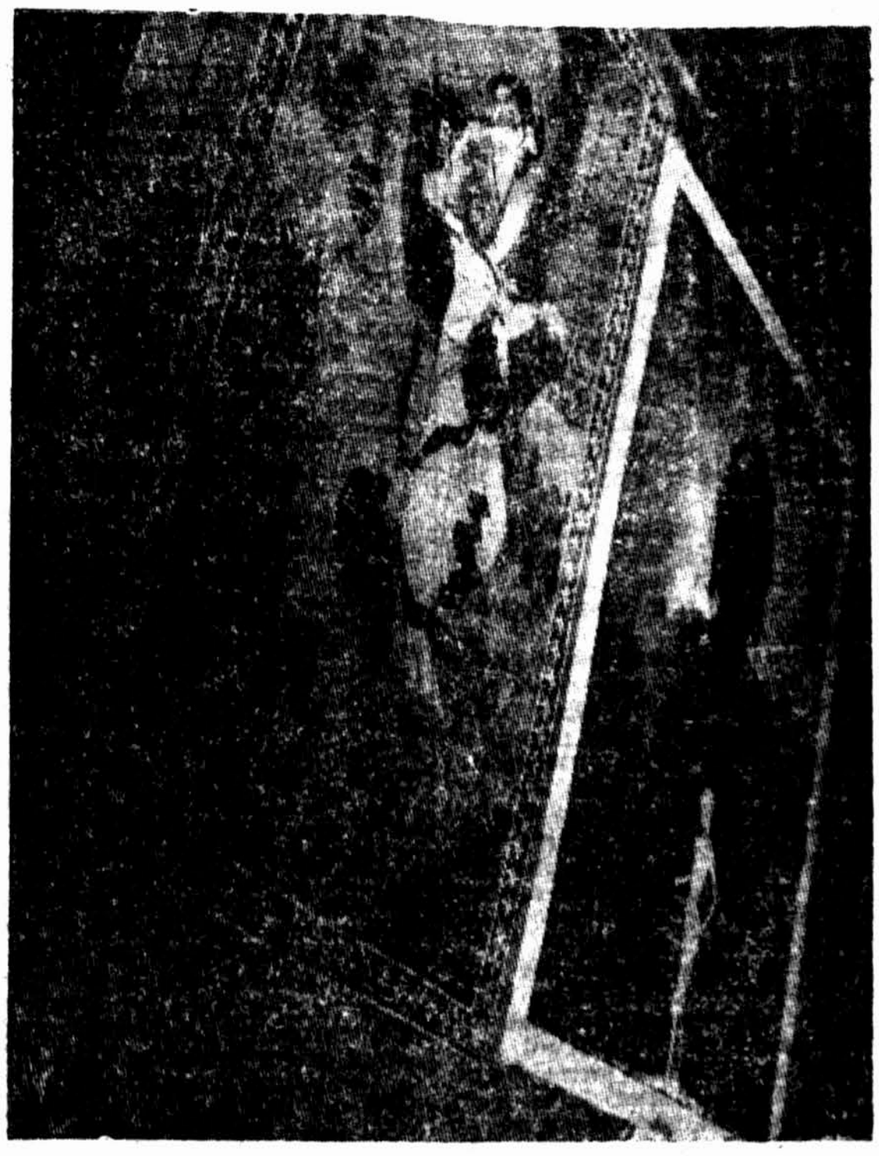
Liberal support is the urgent need of workers engaged in a large variety of artistic industries all over the country, but since such industries are included in the general category of cottage industries, the special treatment which they deserve has not been hitherto accorded to them. Artistic industries must be treated as a category by themselves, as their products are valued as pieces of Indian art in foreign countries. The formation of co-operative societies under the direct supervision of the authorities is one of the best method. to reorganise and support, cottage industries of the artistic type.

Blot On Civilization

Professor Nilolaus Pevsner, Slade Professor of Fine Art at the Cambridge University, expressed admiration for the architecture of the wealthy class of Johannesburg, but at the next moment he was shocked to see the dwellings of the working classes and declared that the townships reserved for them were a blot on the city's conscience. The artist-professor could not ignore the fact that architecture cannot be a monopoly of the privileged few and that those who design towns should not neglect the working class if they are real artists and architects.

In South Africa, the conscience even of the architects and town planners is eclipsed by the apartheid policy of their Government. The task of such specialists is to provide comfortable and beautiful environments to all irrespective of caste, creed or colour. They ought to have been moved if they had the feelings of the artist, by the tragedy which has been forced upon the original and rightful inhabitants of South Africa by their white rulers. Professor Pevsner has given expression to the feelings which are natural to the artist. The question is whether the architects and town planners should allow apartheid to challenge their art which does not admit discrimination.

'RANGOLI' PRIZE-WINNER



Prize-winning 'Rangoli' exhibit by Kumari Kusum Shamrao Pathare at Vichar Vikas Mandal, Parel. Left: Two girl friends meet on way to the well. Right: Buddha and Gandhiji.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

At Benefit Show

Left to right: Lata Mangeshkar, Meena Kapoor and Geeta Roy, well-known "play-back" singers at the benefit show at Regal in aid of Cine Junior Artistes' Association.

Highway Diplomacy Makes Good Friends

THREE BRITISH BUSMEN'S VENTURE IN U. S. A.

BY ROBERT R. BRUNN
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THERE was a day not long ago when London Bus No. 11 (Shepherd's Bush to Liverpool Street to World's End via Strand, Whitehall) chugged undaunted through a blizzard just east of the Continental Divide near Rock River, Wyoming. That was at 8,836 feet, below Dutton Creek. Nosing through the snow in a pass in the highest mountains of the Wild West, the three prim-looking red buses with the deceptively Victorian air reached some sort of all-time climax in Anglo-American Relations. Driver George Gwynn, a tall angular cockney with an Adam's apple, understated that trip through the Rocky Mountains as "a most wonderful experience."

It was one of many during the loops the three determined buses made in twice crossing the American continent — over the corn land of Iowa and Illinois, the Great Plains of Kansas and Nebraska, the desert, the salt flats, up the Pacific Coast, down the Atlantic Coast.

Ted Hearne, George Gwynn's rotund, rosy-cheeked partner, said of the transcontinental sweep: "I'd come up to the top of a hill and think this must be the end of America, and then I'd look and there it would go stretching on again. Sometimes I think I'll get to the dock and there will be that American road stretching on right over to Europe.'

In The West

One thing is certain. Because George Gwynn, Ted Hearne, George Streater, and the other drivers, mechanics, and managers from London Transport went bustling along over here, that American road does stretch over to England with more certainty than ever.

George Gwynn, leaning on the high fender of No. 11 next to Boston Common, said he was "positive sure" they'd done a lot of good. He was downright ambassadorial: "The peace of the world depends on goodwill between our two countries."

He meant it. Just as Ted Hearne did when he waved his ticket puncher in a mild gesture of emphasis and said: "If anyone back in London draws daggers about America after this, he's going to get it from me."

What happened to the buses on their continental journey that brought forth these sentiments?

Well, there was Rock River, Wyo. It was May 26, and the three faithful buses lumbered over Highway 30 eastbound across the high plateau north of Elk Mountain and the Medicine Bow Forest — a wagon train from Piccadilly, the cockneys squinting into the sun, not an Indian in sight.

Suddenly eight masked men on horseback dashed from behind a rock. The two-decked Conestogas stuttered to a stop, and the men demanded, "Yore gold an' yore wimmen!" ("They staged a holdup on us," says George Gwynn, his tanned, lean face crinkling up, no doubt, with the memory of Hoot Gibson saying, "They went thataway.")

No sooner were the delighted cockneys in the hands of the Bad Men than a posse of Good Men came agalloping, followed hard by a wagonload of screeching youngsters drawn by a pair of handsome mules. It was a rescue and a welcome to Rock River, population 350, "lying between the Snowy Range and the Black Hills and the Laramie Range."

Feted

It was a public holiday, and for three hours of food, music, dancing in the streets, jeans and Statesons, roping and branding of calves, and general western yipeeing and howdying the men from Marble Arch, Sloane Square, and thereabouts were royally entertained.

Let Daisy Epperson, Rock River's justice of the peace and ex-schoolmarm, tell about it. She wrote to the 'Christian Science Monitor':

"When the world was received that the British were coming to Rock River everyone was thrilled. Committees were named to supervise the lunch, reception, etc., Men, women, and children all asked. 'What can we do to help?" Frozen food lockers were thrown open to provide the wild game meat for the dinner—antelope meat, venison, moose meat, and bear meat.

"Salads were made; hot rolls and barbecue sauce were made by a local restaurant; pies of every kind and macaroni and cheese were on the menu. Home-grown fruits, pickles, jellies, milk, butter, cheese, desserts were all brought in. Then with the coffee and tea, the feast was served to about 300 people.

"Mrs. McFadden brought decorations of wild grape and spruce;

(Continued On Page 23 Col. 5)

Anti-Semitism Lifts Up Its Head Again?

AUERBACH'S TRIAL WAS MORE POLITICAL THAN JURIDICAL

BY J. EMLYN WILLIAMS
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

BONN.

THE trial of Philip Auerbach, former chief of the Jewish Restitution Office for Bavaria, was one of the most publicized events of its kind in postwar Germany, and the verdict one of the most hotly disputed.

The suicide of the most important defendant within 24 hours of the verdict gave the case an even more sensational significance.

After investigations lasting 17 months and a trial of four months, in which 137 witnesses were called, the four Jewish defendants were found guilty. Herr Auerbach was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment and a fine of 2,700 marks (dol. 600); and Rabbi Dr. Aaron Ohrenstein to one year imprisonment and 10,000 marks fine. The other two received lesser punishment.

Herr Auerbach was convicted for attempted blackmail, embezzlement, accepting bribes, and illegal use of an academic degree.

This trial, from a purely juridical standpoint, does not lay itself open to criticism, according to general opinion, including that of the defense counsel. But there are a number of political, psychological, and other factors involved which make it difficult to appraise the verdict, or to defend Bavarian ideas of the fitness of certain things.

THE TRIAL

The trial was a fair one. Yet since the principal defendant was not only of the Jewish race but had spent years in Nazi concentration camps, it seemed quite inappropriate that three of his five judges should have been former members of the political organization which had sent Herr Auerbach to such persecution.

Even if these judges had been only nominal Nazis (Mitlaeufer), the tactlessness of such a choice should have been apparent.

According to some people, the harshness of the sentence was—perhaps almost unconsciously—due to latent anti-Semitism. But the vast majority of Germans who have expresssed themselves on this subject have rejected that view. Instead, they condemn the severity of the sentence from an entirely different aspect, namely that all too little allowance was made for the chaotic conditions in which these things took place.

HELPED REFUGEES

And even though the judges and witnesses, like Dr. Hans Ehard, Minister-President of Bavaria, 'et al,' spoke highly of the great work Herr Auerbach had done for the persons persecuted by the Nazis, this did not seem to affect the sentence. It was, however, anticipated that his counsel would appeal the verdict, and that Herr Auerbach would have got away with a much reduced sentence.

Philip Auerbach was released from Buchenwald concentration camp at the end of the last war, and came from Dusseldorf to Munich, in the second half of 1946, in order to help to solve the difficult and complicated problems involved in resettling the thousands of political, racial, and religious refugees left stranded in camps all over Bavaria.

This was a thankless job, for which a special background as well as enormous energy to fight against administrative, political, and personal difficulties was required. The state of Bavaria was very glad to make use of such a man as Herr Auerbach in those days and to make him State Commissioner for Jewish Restitution.

At that time, things were still in chaos. Thousands of displaced persons were scattered in camps throughout Bavaria—most of them were former concentration inmates, bewildered as to where to go, or what to do next. There were few trained personnel to assist and little money.

Economy was uncontrolled, the transport system was partially destroyed, and housing bombed. In fact, all that Herr Auerbach had as legal protection for his work was Law 75 of the Allied Control Commission for restitution.

In those days of corruption in local government, of inflation and semistarvation, Herr Auerbach did what he could for the victims of the Nazis. He had never been a civil servant. He was by profession a chemist. It was natural, therefore, that he should have tried to cut through much red tape in order to help these victims.

When the currency reform came in 1948 (June), it was Herr Auerbach who, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Ringelmann of the Bavarian Ministry of Finance, worked to save the restitution fund, which otherwise might have been lost. And on the basis of this fund, he gave credits to needy persecutees to help them eke out an existence.

At his trial, Herr Auerbach was praised for getting away thousands of displaced persons and so saving the Bavarian State some millions of marks for maintenance, etc.

OTHER ELEMENTS

Sensationalism was brought into this trial, even before it started, by press reports that millions of marks were involved, and that a "great scandal" would be exposed. Actually, Herr Auerbach was found guilty of some crimes, but they were far less significant than the public had been led to believe.

Into this trial enter also many personal and political elements. Herr Auerbach was not the type of man to get on with the easy-moving Bavarians.

Energetic and arrogant, given too easily to quarrelling with those with whom he disagreed, the man who was called the "uncrowned king of Bavaria" had made many enemies.

And being the type which sought to ignore many local prejudices in order to achieve what he conceived to be a rightful end, he became a target for attack from many different sides.

His quarrels with the organization for the persecuted of the Nazi regime (VVN), and with the Jewish Restitution Successor Organisation (JRSO) were "two basic acts of foolishness", according to his defense counsel, which did much to bring him before the court.

On the political side, this Auerbach case resulted in the resignation of Dr. Josef Mueller, the Bavarian Minister of Justice. He was accused of having received a sum of money from Herr Auerbach, and could not account for it to the court. Whether it was directed into political party channels, as some have asserted, is not proved. In fact as one newspaper commented.

"One cannot get away from the feeling that this whole trial has revolved round a political, and only, secondarily, a judicial issue."

The President of the Court, in his summation, declared that it could not be stated that "the case of Auerbach was simply an intrigue of the Minister of Justice, Dr. Mueller".

'UNDESERVED HALO'

The whole background of unsavoury politics in Bavaria would have to be investigated in order to clear up some issues of this case, according to another press comment.

"As false as it is to represent Auerbach as a great criminal, so false is it to dramatize him, or give him an undeserved halo", wrote Die Zeit (Hamburg), which also went on to add that "this trial could not pass judgment on conditions after 1945, since these would not have existed without those of 1933-45".

It is only right to register that in the reporting of this trial, practically the whole of the West German press was impartial and free from anti-Semitism. This was not an anti-Semitic trial, said Herr Auerbach's leading counsel. But he accused the judges of "something worse"—that they treated the case not as judges but as state officials and defendants of the administration of justice.

Some comment has also been made on the fact that it was the United States occupation authorities (since Bavaria was in their zone) who first approved Herr Auerbach's appointment.

They should, therefore, it is argued, have supervised his activities, and should have brought his case before an Allied court in camera, and dismissed him from office more than two years ago.

FOLKWAYS

Even the city-dweller has not quite
Forgotten folkways older than these sheer
And massive blocks of masonry upright
Against the sky. Companionable here
On brownstone stoops, in yards where neighbors meet
To share the small concern, the large event,
We find a reconstructed village street,
People the same, their words no different.
Places can alter as our lives are crossed
By restless currents, yet a deeper tide

Will draw us back to harb our never lost—
Houses in evening coolness on whose wide
Front porches talk still flows serenely, where
Time takes the rhythm of a rocking chair.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.